# Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 60 NUMBER 13

CONTENTS



FOR RELEASE
MONDAY
MARCH 27, 1950



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

## LATE NEWS

The export price of rice in Italy has been reduced to the domestic level by Ente Nazionale Risi (National Rice Office). The new price for "semifine" is $4.83 per 100 pounds and for "common", $4.54 per 100 pounds. The previous export prices exceeded domestic price 44 cents per 100 pounds.

- - - - - - -

Prospective takings of cotton by Japan from Pakistan in the 12 months, July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, are now put at 100,000 bales (of 400 pounds), the equivalent of about 81,000 United States bales of 480 pounds net. This information appears in the Trade Arrangement signed by the Government of Pakistan on November 29 and by the Supreme Command of the Allied Powers on behalf of Occupied Japan December 31, 1949, and recently made public.

The Arrangement contemplates delivery of 10,000 bales from October to December 1949; 50,000 bales from January to March 1950, and 40,000 bales from April to June 1950, all of 400 pounds.

Latest trade statistics indicate that exports from Pakistan during the October-December period of 1949 totaled 18,250 bales. The largest items in the exports from Japan to Pakistan are cotton yarn and cotton piece goods, others being hardware, rolling stock, electrical equipment, and machinery including 60,000 cotton spindles, 500 looms, and a considerable amount of woolen and textile knitting machinery. No firm commitments are made for the delivery of any of these products but the governments have agreed to permit imports and exports up to the limit set for each class of goods, and provision is made for revision of the schedules within the life of the Agreement. Both imports and exports are to be effected through normal trade channels, and questions of prices, types, specifications, and qualities as well as terms of shipment and payment, are to be settled between exporters and importers. Values are expressed in pounds sterling and payments are to be made in accordance with the over-all payments arrangement, currently in force between the sterling area and Occupied Japan.

- - - - - - -

(Continued on Page 298)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

## WORLD HOG NUMBERS SHOW LARGEST POSTWAR GAIN

World hog numbers at the beginning of 1950 are estimated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 279,400,000 head, compared with 262,000,000 head a year earlier. This represents an increase of 7 percent and places current numbers 4 percent below the 1936-40 average. It was also the largest gain for any one of the postwar years.

Outlook for favorable feed prospects in early 1949 and continued strong demand for pork and pork products, together with the desire of some countries to attain prewar numbers, encouraged farmers to breed more animals and expand their hog operations. Removal of rationing and price controls and other restrictions in some countries were additional factors in increasing hog numbers.

Moderate increases in hog numbers can be expected during 1950, largely in Europe and the Soviet Union, and relatively minor changes may be anticipated in other countries abroad. For those countries which depend primarily upon imported feeds for hog production, the rate of increase in hog numbers will slow down considerably. Imported supplies of grain procured after devaluation last September will be more expensive to foreign hog raisers in terms of their currencies inasmuch as the United States and Canada are among the principal suppliers.

Hog numbers in Europe, North America and the Soviet Union increased substantially during the year and minor gains occurred in Asia and South America. Africa had no change in over-all numbers, but numbers in Oceania declined slightly. The number of hogs in Africa, North and South America were considerably above their respective prewar levels, while Europe, the Soviet Union, Asia and Oceania were below.

The number of hogs on farms in the United States, as of January 1, 1950, was 6 percent above those of the previous January, reflecting the record and near-record corn crops of 1948 and 1949 and the relatively strong demand for pork and pork products. Canadian hog numbers were estimated to be 18 percent above those of a year earlier, reversing the downward trend of the previous 5 years. It also is expected that the 1950 spring farrowings in both United States and Canada will exceed those of the preceding year.

Brazilian hog numbers have been held above the prewar level because of the high price of pork and the favorable corn crop. Some increase can be expected during this year due to an excellent corn crop in 1950. Although the 1949 hog numbers in Argentina are above those of the preceding year, the severe drought of the past several months can be expected to reduce numbers since the 1950 corn crop cannot be salvaged.

Almost all of the European countries, except Italy and Spain, substantially increased their hog numbers in 1949, reflecting for the most part a greatly improved feed situation, relaxation of various types of control and a strong domestic and foreign demand for hog products. Denmark, the principal exporter of bacon, increased hog numbers by 60

HOGS: Number in specified countries, averages 1936-40 and 1941-45, annual 1945-1950

| Continent and country | Month of estimate 1/ | Average 1936-40 | Average 1941-45 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 2/ | 1950 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | Dec. 1 1/ | 4,078 | 7,501 | 7,636 | 5,853 | 5,459 | 5,381 | 4,604 | 5,413 |
| El Salvador | July | 559 | 460 | 382 | - | 283 | 348 | - | - |
| Guatemala | July | 213 3/ | 274 | - | - | - 1/ | 374 | - | - |
| Honduras | July | 235 3/ | 247 | - | 318 | 323 | 399 | 400 | - |
| Mexico | Dec. 1 1/ | 3/4/4,965 3/ | 5,212 | 5,329 | 5,309 | 5,314 | - | 5,600 | - |
| Nicaragua | | 3/ 250 5/ | 225 | - | - | - | 250 | - | 250 |
| United States | Jan. 1 | 48,352 | 66,383 | 59,331 | 61,301 | 56,921 | 55,028 | 57,128 | 60,424 |
| Cuba | Dec. 31 1/ | 3/ 904 3/ | 825 | - 6/ | 1,620 | - | 1,700 | 1,800 | - |
| Estimated total | | 61,400 | 82,900 | 76,300 | 76,700 | 72,100 | 70,500 | 72,200 | 76,100 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | Dec. 1 1/ | 3/ 2,849 | 1,915 | 1,697 7/ | 1,030 7/ | 1,490 7/ | 1,724 7/ | 1,618 7/ | 1,927 |
| Belgium | Jan. 1 | 1/ 1,005 | 545 7/ | 635 7/ | 735 7/ | 776 7/ | 648 | 1,076 | 1,359 |
| Bulgaria 8/ | Dec. 31 1/ | 3/ 833 | 912 | 800 | 800 | 870 | 825 | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia | Jan. 1 | 3/ 3,174 | 3,025 | 3,097 | 2,362 | 2,944 | 2,670 | 3,329 | - |
| Denmark | Jan. | 2,997 | 1,919 1/ | 1,819 1/9/ | 1,810 1/9/ | 1,687 1/9/ | 1,604 1/9/ | 1,944 1/9/ | 3,120 |
| Eire | June | 978 | 505 | 426 | 479 | 457 | 457 | 675 | - |
| Finland | Mar. 1 | 10/ 485 | 266 | 229 | 254 | 335 | 304 | 409 | - |
| France | Fall 1/ | 7,034 7/ | 4,738 7/ | 4,080 7/ | 4,386 7/ | 5,335 7/ | 5,678 7/ | 6,424 | 6,727 |
| Germany 11/ | Dec. 1 1/ | 3/ 18,721 | 13,750 | - 7/ | 7,450 7/ | 8,400 7/ | 7,600 7/ | 9,400 | 13,000 |
| Greece | Dec. 31 1/ | 3/ 532 | - | - | 403 | 490 | 480 | 509 | 530 |
| Hungary | Spring | 3,620 | 3,554 7/ | 1,114 7/ | 1,315 | 2,119 | - | 3,250 | - |
| Italy | July | 5/ 3,750 | 3,380 | 3,036 | 3,200 | 3,500 | 3,750 | 3,800 | - |
| Luxembourg | Dec. 1 1/ | 148 | 92 | 60 | 88 | 95 | 100 | 106 | 115 |
| Netherlands | Dec. 1 1/ | 1,725 3/ | 860 | - | 981 | 1,062 | 937 | 1,158 | 1,795 |
| Norway | June 20 | 393 | 210 | 195 | 257 | 259 | 248 | 412 | - |
| Poland | June 30 | 5/ 9,684 | - | - | 4,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | Dec. 31 1/ | 5/ 1,206 5/ | 1,253 | 1,100 | - | - | 1,200 | - | - |
| Rumania | Dec. 31 1/ | 3/ 2,640 | - | 1,100 | 1,389 | 1,384 | 1,459 | - | - |
| Spain | Dec. 31 1/ | 5/ 4,944 3/ | 5,146 | 5,000 | 4,676 | - | - | - | - |
| Sweden | Summer | 1,292 | 994 | 1,079 | 1,165 | 1,189 | 1,195 | 1,251 | - |
| Switzerland | April | 915 | 672 | 698 | 654 | 710 | 767 | 887 | - |
| United Kingdom | June | 4,380 | 2,110 | 2,152 | 1,955 | 1,628 | 2,151 | 2,811 | - |
| Yugoslavia | Dec. 31 1/ | 3,238 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Estimated total | | 76,600 | 54,800 | 48,300 | 43,500 | 49,100 | 51,100 | 58,700 | 66,400 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) | Jan. 1 | 5/ 32,300 | - | - | 10,400 | 8,600 | 12,000 | 15,000 | 19,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| British Malaya | | 746 | - | - | 288 | 361 | 410 | 445 | - |
| Burma | Dec. 31 1/ | 538 3/ | 380 | - | 258 | 309 | 402 | - | - |
| China 12/ | May | 63,000 | 58,000 | 55,000 | 54,500 | 59,000 | - | - | - |
| India | Jan. 1 | 5/ 2,777 5/ | 3,665 | 3,665 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Japan | Dec. 31 1/ | 958 | 424 | 250 | - | - | - | 500 | 600 |
| Formosa | Dec. 31 1/ | 1,803 | 1,230 | - | 1,086 | - | - | - | - |
| Korea - South | Dec. 31 1/ | 3/ 828 | 515 | 248 | 93 | 300 | 521 | 545 | - |
| Indonesia | Dec. 31 1/ | 3/ 1,199 | - | - | - | 1,143 | - | - | 1,234 |
| Philippine Islands | Jan. 1 | 3/ 4,398 | - | - | - | - | - | 4,000 | - |
| Estimated total | | 84,100 | 76,300 | 70,700 | 70,000 | 75,000 | 75,800 | 76,800 | 78,400 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | July | 3/ 3,674 | 6,860 | 8,010 | 4,000 | 13/ 2,981 | 2,500 | 3,000 | 3,200 |
| Brazil | | 3/ 23,224 3/ | 24,672 | 24,343 | 23,815 | 24,000 | 23,000 | 24,500 | 24,500 |
| Chile | June | 3/ 420 3/ | 405 | - | - | - | 572 | 600 | - |
| Colombia | Dec. 31 1/ | 3/ 1,572 3/ | 1,659 | - | - | 1,679 | - | 1,200 | - |
| Ecuador | | 3/ 350 3/ | 853 | - | - | 1,000 | 1,140 | - | - |
| Peru | | 14/ 800 3/ | 657 | - | 777 | - | 1/ 777 | - | - |
| Uruguay | May | 3/ 373 3/ | 354 | - | 273 | 250 | 250 | - | - |
| Estimated total | | 31,100 | 36,500 | 37,900 | 33,400 | 32,700 | 31,100 | 33,400 | 33,600 |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Nov. 1 1/ | 58 | 129 | 135 | 95 | - | 203 | 144 | 100 |
| Nyasaland | Dec. 31 1/ | 65 | 49 | 48 | 54 | - | - | - | - |
| French Morocco 15/ | Dec. 31 1/ | 64 | 123 | 95 | - | - | 68 | 97 | - |
| Madagascar 15/ | Dec. 31 1/ | 578 | 523 | 449 | 421 | 396 | 410 | 400 | 405 |
| Mozambique | Dec. 31 1/ | 70 | 59 | 61 | 55 | 57 | 60 | 68 | - |
| Northern Rhodesia | Dec. 31 1/ | 29 | 34 | 46 | 39 | 55 | 58 | 43 | - |
| Angola | | 5/ 410 5/ | 484 | 484 | - | - | 400 | - | - |
| Southern Rhodesia | Dec. 31 1/ | 115 | 148 | 146 | 134 | 143 | 117 | 103 | - |
| Tunisia | Dec. 31 1/ | 24 | 22 | 23 | 21 | 31 | 42 | 42 | 60 |
| Union of South Africa | August | 3/ 1,007 5/ | 1,174 | 1,100 | 1,118 | 1,150 | 1,300 | - | - |
| Estimated total | | 3,400 | 3,800 | 3,800 | 3,700 | 3,700 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | Mar. 31 | 1/ 1,242 | 1,643 | 1,631 | 1,426 | 1,273 | 1,255 | 1,196 | 1,150 |
| New Zealand | Jan. 31 | 753 | 643 | 594 | 549 | 546 | 548 | 545 | 545 |
| Estimated total | | 2,100 | 2,500 | 2,400 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| Estimated world total | | 291,200 | 272,800 | 248,400 | 239,800 | 243,200 | 246,400 | 262,000 | 279,400 |

1/ End of year estimates (October to December) included under following year for comparisons and totals. Thus for Canada the December 1944 estimate of 7,636,000 is shown under 1945. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Averages for 2 to 4 years only. 4/ June. 5/ Census or estimate for single year. 6/ Census, July 1, 1946. 7/ Official statistics; maybe an under-estimate of actual numbers. 8/ Includes Southern Dobrudja, beginning 1944. 9/ Includes also number of hogs in towns, which totaled 27,000 head in 1947. 10/ September. 11/ Totals for 4 zones of occupation. 12/ Includes China Proper (22 provinces), Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang (Turkestan). 13/ Census May 10-12, 1947. 14/ Year 1934. 15/ Number taxed only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the United States Foreign Service officers, and other information. Data for countries having changed boundaries relate to present territory, unless otherwise noted. Totals include estimates for countries for which official statistics are unavailable.

percent. The Netherlands also increased its numbers by 55 percent and Belgium likewise made a sizable gain of 26 percent. All 3 countries now have more hogs than in prewar years.

The United Kingdom increased its 1949 hog numbers over 1948 by about 30 percent, and current numbers are about one-third below the 1936-40 average. The increase in 1950 is expected to be small, owing to uncertainty of feed supplies. Ireland (Eire) is still below prewar, but 1949 numbers increased substantially. Germany increased numbers by 38 percent and now are at two-thirds of the prewar level. France, Sweden and Switzerland are approaching prewar numbers, while Norway exceeds prewar.

Hog numbers in the Soviet Union increased around 27 percent, according to the best available information, and are now about 59 percent of prewar. Satellite countries in eastern and southeastern Europe are believed to be approaching, or in some instances, exceeding prewar levels. Relatively favorable grain crops, coupled with pre-determined government programs of production and enforcement, have most likely resulted in hog numbers being stepped up.

Reduced feed supplies in Australia brought about a 5 percent drop in hog numbers, now the lowest in 10 years. In New Zealand, labor shortage, high returns from sheep and cattle grazing and to a lesser degree, high taxation, are holding down an expansion in hog numbers.

---

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, Elmer A. Reese, John H. Richter, and C. M. Purves.

## REVIEW OF WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION

World production of barley and oats in 1949 totaled about 118 million short tons, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This was 94 percent of the prewar average (1935-39) for these crops and about the same percentage of the 1948 outturn. The decline occurred in both grains, the barley crop of 2,245 million bushels being 95 percent of average and 4,000 million bushels of oats was 92 percent of average. Both crops were also below the 1948 harvest.

The 1949 outturn of barley was larger than average in all areas except the Soviet Union and Asia. The decrease in those two areas, however, was large enough to make a net reduction of about a hundred million bushels from the average period. The decline in the Soviet Union was attributed to a substantial cut in barley acreage and moderately smaller yields. The reduction in Asia took place principally in China and Turkey. Smaller acreage was reported for these countries and yields were much below average in Turkey.

The net decline from the 1935-39 period was about 350 million bushels of oats. The Soviet Union and Europe together account for the bulk of the reduction. Oats production in the Soviet Union was estimated to be 390 million bushels less than the average for 1935-39. Acreage in the Soviet Union was reported substantially below the prewar level and yields a little below average. European acreage was also somewhat smaller than average and yields slightly smaller.

The harvest of these grains in North America was well above average because of larger acreage and slightly above-average yields. The greater part of the increase over prewar was in oats, that crop of 1,642 million bushels showing an increase of about 269 million bushels, almost 20 percent above average. The increase in oats took place in the United States, where the 1949 outturn of 1,323 million bushels contrasts with the prewar average of 1,045 million. Yields also were somewhat above average though well below the record yields of 1948. An increase of about 5 million acres was the most important factor in the increased production. The Canadian harvest of oats was not up to average because of smaller-than-average seedings.

Barley production was above average but sharply reduced from the good production in North America last year. The 1949 crop of 238 million bushels in the United States was the smallest production there since 1937. Yields were better than average, but acreage harvested was below average. Canada's barley crop was considerably below the 1948 harvest though well above average. Yields were somewhat below the good 1948 yields and slightly under the 1935-39 average. Acreage was considerably above average though not up to the 1948 figure.

Combined production of these grains in Europe was below average but larger than in 1948. The decline from the prewar period was in oats, with an outturn of 1,385 million bushels, compared with the 1935-39 average of 1,612 million bushels. Reduced acreage was the principal factor in the decrease. The largest declines were in estimates for France, Germany and Poland. The United Kingdom, in contrast, shows a large increase. European barley production was slightly above average and also larger than the 1948 harvest. Much larger than average acreage and yields in the United Kingdom accounted for a good part of the increase, with lesser increases for Denmark, France, and Belgium. These increases more than balanced declines in other areas.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-49 1/

| Continent and country | Acreage 2/ | | | | | Yield per acre 3/ | | | | | Production | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average | | | | | Average | | | | | Average | | | | |
| | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 4/ | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 4/ | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 4/ |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 4,291 | 6,461 | 7,465 | 6,495 | 6,017 | 20.7 | 27.4 | 18.9 | 23.9 | 20.0 | 88,882 | 176,850 | 141,372 | 155,018 | 120,408 |
| Mexico | 374 | 391 | 423 | 499 | 494 | 10.6 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 3,960 | 5,171 | 5,363 | 6,843 | 6,889 |
| United States | 10,817 | 14,392 | 11,014 | 11,987 | 9,879 | 22.1 | 23.7 | 25.5 | 26.4 | 24.1 | 238,622 | 340,464 | 281,185 | 315,894 | 238,104 |
| Estimated total 5/ | 15,480 | 21,250 | 18,900 | 18,980 | 16,390 | - | - | - | - | - | 331,000 | 522,000 | 428,000 | 478,000 | 365,000 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 401 | 383 | 300 | 285 | 311 | 32.6 | 30.1 | 20.7 | 27.4 | 31.0 | 13,087 | 11,520 | 6,200 | 7,800 | 9,650 |
| Belgium | 74 | 137 | 237 | 210 | 194 | 48.2 | 47.6 | 42.2 | 52.4 | 58.8 | 3,570 | 6,525 | 10,000 | 11,000 | 11,405 |
| Bulgaria | 676 | 544 | 725 | - | - | 25.7 | 18.8 | 16.1 | - | - | 17,400 | 10,200 | 12,000 | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia | 6/ 1,600 | 1,560 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 1,425 6/ | 32.4 | 30.8 | 25.5 | 29.3 | 35.1 | 6/ 51,800 | 48,000 | 37,000 | 42,500 | 50,000 |
| Denmark | 946 | 984 | 1,152 | 1,090 | 1,121 | 55.9 | 56.0 | 53.0 | 61.5 | 64.4 | 52,881 | 55,084 | 61,038 | 67,011 | 72,155 |
| Finland | 280 | 294 | 365 | 345 | 330 | 28.2 | 21.7 | 21.6 | 29.0 | 27.3 | 7,900 | 6,373 | 7,900 | 10,000 | 9,000 |
| France | 1,897 | 1,790 | 2,369 | 2,027 | 2,170 | 27.9 | 23.5 | 23.2 | 28.8 | 29.9 | 53,004 | 42,000 | 55,000 | 58,474 | 64,850 |
| Germany | 3,120 | - | - | - | - | 41.7 | - | - | - | - | 130,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Greece | 525 | 490 | - | 525 | 479 | 17.8 | 13.6 | - | 19.8 | 17.5 | 9,365 | 6,640 | - | 10,375 | 8,391 |
| Hungary | 1,163 | 1,235 | 1,300 | - | - | 25.9 | 24.3 | 16.9 | - | - | 30,178 | 30,000 | 22,000 | - | - |
| Ireland | 118 | 172 | 146 | 120 | 157 | 45.9 | 43.1 | 42.5 | 54.2 | 52.2 | 5,413 | 7,417 | 6,200 | 6,500 | 8,200 |
| Italy | 475 | 575 | 599 | 620 | 620 | 20.9 | 17.7 | 14.3 | 17.7 | 17.4 | 9,950 | 10,200 | 8,584 | 11,000 | 10,800 |
| Netherlands | 107 | 109 | 169 | 132 | 121 | 55.5 | 51.8 | 48.4 | 49.2 | 71.6 | 5,934 | 5,642 | 8,175 | 6,500 | 8,663 |
| Norway | 143 | 126 | 103 | 91 | 104 | 38.2 | 34.1 | 38.8 | 45.0 | 39.7 | 5,467 | 4,299 | 4,000 | 4,096 | 4,124 |
| Poland | 2,570 | - | - | - | - | 29.6 | - | - | - | - | 76,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 320 | - | 324 | 322 | 336 | 12.8 | - | 12.5 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 4,100 | - | 4,064 | 3,794 | 4,343 |
| Rumania | 2,030 | 1,620 | - | - | - | 13.8 | 15.3 | - | - | - | 28,000 | 24,800 | - | - | - |
| Spain | 7/ 4,549 | 4,075 | 3,775 | 3,850 | 3,825 7/ | 21.3 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 19.5 | 20.7 | 7/ 97,059 | 75,000 | 70,000 | 75,000 | 79,000 |
| Sweden | 252 | 260 | 247 | 217 | 224 | 39.5 | 34.4 | 32.7 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 9,951 | 8,956 | 8,082 | 8,859 | 8,864 |
| Switzerland | 13 | 53 | 67 | 62 | 60 | 33.1 | 40.3 | 37.6 | 40.3 | 40.1 | 430 | 2,136 | 2,522 | 2,499 | 2,407 |
| United Kingdom | 934 | 1,620 | 2,060 | 2,053 | 2,058 | 39.2 | 40.9 | 36.7 | 46.1 | 46.7 | 36,596 | 66,183 | 75,530 | 94,593 | 96,087 |
| Yugoslavia | 1,045 | 1,000 | - | - | - | 18.0 | 16.6 | - | - | - | 18,800 | 16,600 | - | - | - |
| Estimated total 5/ | 23,260 | 22,480 | 23,040 | 22,100 | 22,670 | - | - | - | - | - | 667,000 | 610,000 | 555,000 | 630,000 | 680,000 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) | 26,600 | - | 20,500 | 21,500 | 21,500 | 16.0 | - | 15.1 | 14.7 | 14.4 | 425,000 | - | 310,000 | 315,000 | 310,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iran | 6/ 1,545 | 1,567 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,762 | 6/ 23.1 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 23.0 | 17.0 | 6/ 35,728 | 33,735 | 35,636 | 39,040 | 30,000 |
| Iraq | 6/ 1,932 | 2,620 | 2,100 | 1,544 | 1,853 | 6/ 11.6 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 17.0 | 18.9 | 23,635 | 27,100 | 28,000 | 26,180 | 35,000 |
| Lebanon | 8/ | 88 | 54 | 54 | 49 | 8/ | 14.0 | 21.3 | 22.6 | 21.1 | 8/ | 1,234 | 1,148 | 1,222 | 1,033 |
| Palestine | 571 | 416 | - | - | - | 5.7 | 8.6 | - | - | - | 3,238 | 3,579 | - | - | - |
| Syria | 8/ 793 | 651 | 902 | 844 | - | 8/ 19.4 | 17.8 | 11.5 | 16.6 | - | 8/ 15,386 | 11,589 | 10,334 | 14,015 | - |
| Turkey | 4,592 | 4,822 | 4,302 | 4,670 | 3,700 | 20.9 | 17.6 | 15.9 | 19.3 | 14.9 | 96,129 | 85,017 | 68,212 | 90,000 | 55,000 |
| China | 6/ 16,000 | 14,200 | 15,818 | 15,505 | 15,200 | 6/ 21.7 | 21.7 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 20.1 | 6/347,000 | 308,200 | 347,863 | 341,178 | 305,000 |
| Manchuria | 6/ 353 | 237 | - | - | - | 6/ 18.3 | 22.4 | - | - | - | 6/ 6,462 | 5,300 | - | - | - |
| Indian Union 9/ | 6/ 5,793 | 5,918 | 7,082 | 7,509 | 7,640 | 6/ 15.6 | 15.3 | 15.9 | 16.2 | 13.8 | 6/ 90,253 | 90,552 | 112,653 | 121,520 | 105,747 |
| Pakistan 9/ | 6/ 486 | 546 | 490 | 478 | 611 | 6/ 14.5 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 13.7 | 6/ 7,047 | 7,588 | 6,109 | 6,253 | 8,353 |
| Japan | 1,888 | 2,097 | 1,868 | 2,169 | 2,236 | 34.6 | 31.1 | 25.3 | 29.5 | 30.5 | 65,402 | 65,283 | 47,231 | 64,072 | 68,241 |
| Korea | 2,674 | 2,620 | - | - | - | 19.5 | 20.6 | - | - | - | 52,096 | 54,000 | - | - | - |
| Estimated total 5/ | 37,860 | 37,080 | 38,300 | 38,380 | 37,600 | - | - | - | - | - | 763,000 | 715,000 | 710,000 | 765,000 | 685,000 |
| **AFRICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 3,051 | 2,714 | 1,800 | 2,500 | 2,700 | 10.9 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 16.4 | 16.7 | 33,132 | 23,836 | 17,000 | 41,000 | 45,000 |
| Egypt | 276 | 331 | 260 | 240 | 185 | 38.8 | 35.2 | 31.7 | 33.8 | 36.2 | 10,697 | 11,662 | 8,250 | 8,100 | 6,700 |
| French Morocco | 4,448 | 5,130 | 3,850 | 3,650 | 4,109 | 12.0 | 9.8 | 15.6 | 16.0 | 12.2 | 53,279 | 50,189 | 60,000 | 58,500 | 50,000 |
| Tunisia | 1,182 | 1,180 | 988 | 1,329 | 1,530 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 11.7 | 9,048 | 5,695 | 4,593 | 4,593 | 17,866 |
| Union of South Africa | 6/ 86 | 129 | 90 | 80 | - | 6/ 18.4 | 15.1 | 18.8 | 17.7 | - | 1,555 | 1,946 | 1,695 | 1,412 | - |
| Estimated total 5/ | 10,310 | 10,760 | 8,330 | 9,050 | 10,010 | - | - | - | - | - | 121,000 | 107,000 | 103,000 | 128,000 | 138,000 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1,286 | 1,090 | 1,630 | 1,700 | 1,500 | 17.6 | 22.8 | 24.5 | 16.5 | 18.3 | 22,586 | 24,805 | 40,000 | 28,000 | 27,500 |
| Chile | 184 | 122 | 154 | 136 | 137 | 27.4 | 28.3 | 32.0 | 31.7 | 33.9 | 5,041 | 3,453 | 4,930 | 4,307 | 4,640 |
| Uruguay | 44 | 54 | 52 | 78 | 80 | 14.8 | 12.8 | 10.0 | 15.5 | 12.5 | 649 | 693 | 521 | 1,194 | 1,000 |
| Estimated total 5/ | 2,140 | 1,910 | 2,610 | 2,680 | 2,480 | - | - | - | - | - | 38,000 | 39,000 | 58,000 | 46,000 | 45,000 |
| **OCEANIA** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 648 | 610 | 839 | 1,012 | 1,000 | 18.0 | 15.7 | 25.9 | 18.3 | 20.0 | 11,651 | 9,590 | 21,725 | 18,526 | 20,000 |
| New Zealand | 24 | 32 | 63 | 59 | 60 | 39.7 | 36.7 | 34.5 | 39.8 | 41.7 | 952 | 1,175 | 2,175 | 2,350 | 2,500 |
| Total | 672 | 642 | 902 | 1,071 | 1,060 | - | - | - | - | - | 12,603 | 10,765 | 23,900 | 20,876 | 22,500 |
| Estimated world total 5/ | 116,320 | 115,000 | 112,580 | 113,760 | 111,710 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,358,000 | 2,325,000 | 2,190,000 | 2,380,000 | 2,245,000 |

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1949 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1949 and ended early in 1950. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Estimates for reporting areas only. Allowances for non-reporting areas, not shown, are included in estimated total for Asia.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-49 1/

| Continent and country | Acreage 2/ | | | | | Yield per acre 3/ | | | | | Production | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average | | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 4/ | Average | | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 4/ | Average | | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 4/ |
| | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | | | | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | | | | 1935-39 | 1940-44 | | | |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | 1,000 acres | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels | 1,000 bushels |
| NORTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada 5/ | 13,246 | 13,614 | 11,048 | 11,200 | 11,389 | 25.5 | 34.1 | 25.2 | 32.0 | 27.8 | 338,071 | 463,944 | 278,670 | 358,807 | 316,558 |
| Mexico | 29 | 87 | 108 | 81 | 148 | 16.0 | 19.5 | 21.1 | 15.1 | 20.0 | 465 | 1,699 | 2,275 | 1,226 | 2,962 |
| United States | 35,761 | 38,075 | 38,451 | 40,198 | 40,560 | 29.2 | 31.8 | 31.2 | 37.1 | 32.6 | 1,045,329 | 1,212,146 | 1,199,422 | 1,493,304 | 1,322,924 |
| Estimated total 6/ | 49,040 | 51,780 | 49,610 | 51,480 | 52,100 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,384,000 | 1,678,000 | 1,480,000 | 1,853,000 | 1,642,000 |
| EUROPE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 686 | 567 | 550 | 555 | 565 | 41.9 | 37.0 | 30.0 | 34.2 | 38.9 | 28,746 | 21,000 | 16,500 | 19,000 | 22,000 |
| Belgium | 548 | 390 | 618 | 515 | 480 | 74.7 | 70.2 | 67.2 | 70.9 | 84.3 | 40,946 | 27,367 | 41,500 | 36,500 | 40,447 |
| Bulgaria | 362 | 401 | 410 | - | - | 24.9 | 21.4 | - | - | - | 9,000 | 8,586 | - | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia | 1,830 | 1,680 | 1,510 | 1,511 | 1,421 | 46.4 | 45.1 | 35.4 | 41.4 | 48.6 | 85,000 | 75,800 | 53,500 | 62,500 | 69,000 |
| Denmark | 932 | 843 | 847 | 815 | 761 | 75.3 | 76.1 | 70.9 | 83.5 | 88.9 | 70,205 | 64,112 | 60,068 | 68,067 | 67,654 |
| Finland | 1,030 | 926 | 975 | 1,050 | 1,075 | 43.7 | 34.6 | 32.4 | 43.8 | 41.4 | 45,000 | 32,027 | 31,600 | 46,000 | 44,500 |
| France | 8,089 | 6,300 | 6,451 | 6,026 | 5,871 | 40.7 | 35.7 | 32.0 | 38.6 | 36.7 | 329,304 | 225,000 | 206,500 | 232,860 | 215,362 |
| Germany | 5,200 | - | - | - | - | 60.6 | - | - | - | - | 315,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Greece | 350 | 349 | - | 355 | 316 | 24.3 | 20.1 | - | 21.0 | 21.1 | 8,510 | 7,025 | - | 7,468 | 6,669 |
| Hungary | 558 | 660 | 600 | - | - | 35.9 | 36.4 | 25.0 | - | - | 20,042 | 24,000 | 15,000 | - | - |
| Ireland | 571 | 844 | 826 | 880 | 725 | 68.8 | 62.2 | 55.3 | 63.0 | 55.2 | 39,265 | 52,535 | 45,698 | 55,447 | 40,000 |
| Italy | 1,062 | 1,690 | 1,187 | 1,175 | 1,156 | 35.9 | 20.4 | 27.2 | 30.6 | 25.5 | 38,150 | 34,400 | 32,263 | 36,000 | 29,500 |
| Luxembourg | 65 | 56 | 60 | 52 | 51 | 44.8 | 45.9 | 41.2 | 39.5 | 46.0 | 2,910 | 2,572 | 2,469 | 2,053 | 2,344 |
| Netherlands | 360 | 291 | 404 | 350 | 333 | 71.6 | 62.8 | 57.0 | 62.2 | 87.7 | 25,769 | 18,287 | 23,011 | 21,761 | 29,200 |
| Norway | 212 | 226 | 187 | 182 | 208 | 61.0 | 49.1 | 48.5 | 67.0 | 55.0 | 12,940 | 11,094 | 9,062 | 12,189 | 11,443 |
| Poland | 4,900 | - | - | - | - | 41.6 | - | - | - | - | 204,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 865 | - | 725 | 727 | 800 | 12.0 | - | 11.0 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 10,350 | - | 7,948 | 6,852 | 7,520 |
| Rumania | 1,620 | 1,340 | - | - | - | 23.1 | 24.2 | - | - | - | 37,500 | 32,400 | - | - | - |
| Spain | 1,848 | 1,800 | 1,550 | 1,670 | 1,670 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 18.1 | 21.9 | 21.0 | 39,369 | 38,000 | 28,000 | 36,500 | 35,000 |
| Sweden | 1,641 | 1,476 | 1,308 | 1,210 | 1,246 | 53.1 | 39.4 | 35.7 | 45.1 | 47.1 | 87,198 | 58,136 | 46,722 | 54,601 | 58,629 |
| Switzerland | 28 | 83 | 85 | 82 | 77 | 56.9 | 66.3 | 60.2 | 54.9 | 61.4 | 1,593 | 5,505 | 5,119 | 4,499 | 4,726 |
| United Kingdom | 2,430 | 3,764 | 3,308 | 3,335 | 3,251 | 57.0 | 58.4 | 53.1 | 62.2 | 63.2 | 138,628 | 219,926 | 175,630 | 207,410 | 205,310 |
| Yugoslavia | 893 | 850 | - | - | - | 24.5 | 22.5 | - | - | - | 21,900 | 19,100 | - | - | - |
| Estimated total 6/ | 36,110 | 34,920 | 32,780 | 32,140 | 31,960 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,612,000 | 1,465,000 | 1,185,000 | 1,360,000 | 1,385,000 |
| U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) | 49,500 | - | 35,500 | 36,500 | 37,000 | 23.5 | - | 24.2 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 1,165,000 | - | 860,000 | 780,000 | 775,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syria | 8/ 24 | - | - | - | - | 8/ 27.6 | - | - | - | - | 8/ 662 | - | - | - | - | |
| Turkey | 636 | 871 | 670 | 690 | 560 | 26.6 | 21.6 | 18.1 | 30.4 | 21.4 | 16,893 | 18,779 | 12,126 | 21,000 | 12,000 | |
| China | 9/ 2,600 | - | 2,329 | 2,309 | 2,322 | 9/ 23.1 | - | 20.8 | 23.7 | 21.5 | 9/ 60,000 | - | 48,429 | 54,802 | 50,000 | |
| Japan | 310 | 324 | 185 | 195 | 188 | 37.0 | 30.4 | 25.0 | 31.8 | 31.9 | 11,481 | 9,838 | 4,616 | 6,200 | 5,994 | |
| Korea | 9/ 242 | - | - | - | - | 9/ 11.2 | - | - | - | - | 9/ 2,718 | - | - | - | - | |
| Estimated total 6/ | 4,010 | 4,650 | 3,930 | 3,940 | 3,860 | - | - | - | - | - | 96,000 | 104,000 | 79,000 | 96,000 | 82,000 | |
| AFRICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 465 | 544 | 400 | 412 | 452 | 23.4 | 19.2 | 13.8 | 25.5 | 25.1 | 10,859 | 10,470 | 5,500 | 10,500 | 11,354 | |
| French Morocco | 104 | 91 | 95 | 107 | 114 | 26.5 | 25.7 | 25.2 | 23.6 | 29.1 | 2,751 | 2,339 | 2,391 | 3,593 | 3,321 | |
| Tunisia | 84 | 79 | 60 | 60 | 74 | 19.9 | 17.6 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 23.3 | 1,674 | 1,390 | 600 | 550 | 1,722 | |
| Union of South Africa | 9/ 544 | - | 800 | 600 | - | 9/ 13.3 | - | 12.5 | 11.2 | - | 6,966 | 7,238 | 10,000 | 6,722 | - | |
| Estimated total 6/ | 1,210 | 1,440 | 1,370 | 1,210 | 1,360 | - | - | - | - | - | 22,000 | 22,000 | 19,000 | 22,000 | 25,000 | |
| SOUTH AMERICA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 1,974 | 1,855 | 1,648 | 1,700 | 1,650 | 25.4 | 26.7 | 29.1 | 28.2 | 27.3 | 50,182 | 49,507 | 48,000 | 48,000 | 45,000 | |
| Chile | 279 | 218 | 233 | 244 | 225 | 27.5 | 27.1 | 24.7 | 24.1 | 20.0 | 7,670 | 5,900 | 5,749 | 5,872 | 4,500 | |
| Uruguay | 213 | 224 | 140 | 180 | 265 | 14.6 | 12.5 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 16.9 | 3,100 | 2,790 | 2,589 | 3,376 | 4,478 | |
| Estimated total 6/ | 2,490 | 2,320 | 2,060 | 2,160 | 2,180 | - | - | - | - | - | 62,000 | 59,000 | 57,000 | 58,000 | 55,000 | |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 1,593 | 1,626 | 2,105 | 1,770 | 1,850 | 14.7 | 12.4 | 24.2 | 16.7 | 17.3 | 23,351 | 20,179 | 50,871 | 29,502 | 32,000 | |
| New Zealand | 63 | 63 | 63 | 78 | 63 | 56.2 | 61.2 | 56.6 | 59.6 | 51.6 | 3,539 | 3,853 | 3,567 | 4,648 | 3,250 | |
| Total | 1,656 | 1,689 | 2,168 | 1,848 | 1,913 | - | - | - | - | - | 26,890 | 24,032 | 54,438 | 34,150 | 35,250 | |
| Estimated world total 6/ | 144,020 | 141,200 | 127,420 | 129,280 | 130,370 | - | - | - | - | - | 4,368,000 | 4,305,000 | 3,735,000 | 4,205,000 | 4,000,000 | |

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1949 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1949 and ended early in 1950. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Includes estimate for Lebanon. 9/ Average of less than 5 years.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

In the Soviet Union, the production of barley and oats was sharply below the prewar level, according to latest indications. The reduction was greater for oats than for barley, with the oats crop estimated at 775 million bushels, the reduction of 390 million bushels representing a 35 percent decline from the 1935-39 average. Acreage was believed to be about 25 percent, and yields 10 percent, below average. Barley production was estimated to be 115 million bushels less than average, a reduction of about 25 percent. Acreage appears to have been substantially smaller and yields slightly smaller than average. Unfavorable weather during harvest and afterward while the cut grain was standing in the field reduced yields of grain actually harvested.

Production in Asia was below average for both grains. Barley, which represents more than 90 percent of the total, was estimated at 685 million bushels, about 80 million bushels or 10 percent below average. The decline was due to below-average yields in most countries, especially in Turkey. Unfavorable growing conditions in that country resulted in yields about 30 percent below average. Most of the reduction in oats occurred in China where the total harvest was estimated at 50 million bushels, compared with the 1935-39 average of 60 million bushels. Both acreage and yields were below average.

In Africa the barley and oats crops were above average and larger than in 1948. Production of barley, the more important of the two in that area, was estimated at 138 million bushels compared with 121 million for 1935-39. Better than average yields account for the gain, since acreage was slightly below average. Most of the increase was reported for Algeria, where production was about 12 million bushels above average despite below-average seedings. Production of oats was placed at 25 million bushels, slightly above the 1935-39 average.

The total outturn of these grains in South America was about average, with barley's above-average production balanced by a reduction in oats. Official estimates are not available for Argentina, the principal producer of the area. Latest information available indicates that the barley crop harvested there in November/December was above average, as was acreage. The acreage in oats, however, was estimated to be about 15 percent below average and production about 10 percent below.

In Australia increased acreage and good yields resulted in above-average crops. Official estimates are not available for all States, but production of oats appeared to be about 32 million bushels, compared with the prewar average of 23 million. The barley crop, tentatively placed at 20 million bushels, was about 70 percent larger than average.

---

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman; Robert L. Gastineau, Judith E. Downey and Montell Ogdon.

## WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, FOURTH QUARTER, 1949

The overall factory output of dairy products in major producing countries rose in the fourth quarter of 1949, compared with the fourth quarter of 1948. Although higher milk production in almost all countries was the most important factor contributing to this rise, stabilization of fluid milk consumption also was an important factor in enabling the output of factory-produced dairy products to increase.

The higher milk production of the fourth quarter reflects a satisfactory feed situation, healthy condition of dairy animals, and in some instances, an increase in yield per cow. Pastures in Denmark were good for grazing until December. This, together with some increase in numbers and milk yields higher than a year earlier, raised milk production approximately 22 percent above the corresponding quarter of 1948. In France, following the severe dry spell of the summer months, abundant rains in September improved pastures. The mild weather of October and November permitted at least part-pasture feeding and milk production in the period under review was satisfactory. Some increase in dairy cow numbers, and better pasture and feed conditions in the Netherlands brought about a 4 percent increase in milk production in the October-December quarter, compared with a year ago. Somewhat more favorable weather than normal in Sweden benefited crop and pasture conditions and milk production in the fourth quarter was higher than that of a year earlier by 6 percent.

In the United Kingdom a mild autumn restored pastures which had deteriorated from the drought conditions of the summer and milk production in the final months of 1949 again exceeded that of a year earlier, making possible the derationing of milk on January 15, 1950.

Conditions were favorable for production in both Australia and New Zealand in this period and substantial increases in milk output occurred in both countries.

In this Hemisphere, milk production in both Canada and the United States was above that of the fourth quarter a year ago. Pastures in Canada were better than average in the autumn months and supplies of fodder were ample for the winter. Although there was some decline in cow numbers, output per cow was higher than in 1948 and fourth quarter milk production was somewhat more than one percent above that of the corresponding quarter of the earlier year. Production of milk on farms in the United States continued on an upward trend in the last quarter of 1949. Mild weather in these months, a higher rate of concentrate feeding to dairy cows than in 1948, and a record production per cow, resulted in milk output in this quarter 4 percent above that of 1948.

Butter production in factories in nearly all of the important producing countries increased substantially in the fourth quarter of 1949. Denmark produced more milk in this quarter than a year earlier, the increase going into manufacturing. Butter output for this period

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Factory output in principal producing and exporting countries, 4th quarter (calendar) 1949, with comparisons.

| Country and product | Average 1934-38 | Total 1948 | Total 1949 | 1948 4th Quarter | 1949 1st Quarter | 1949 2nd Quarter | 1949 3rd Quarter | 1949 4th Quarter | 4th Quarter 1949/1948 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | Percent |
| Butter | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 248,119 | 1/ 287,472 | 280,921 | 1/ 53,214 | 1/ 30,475 | 1/ 93,334 | 1/ 104,400 | 52,712 | 99 |
| United States | 1,673,328 | 1/ 1,210,042 | 1,408,730 | 1/ 257,052 | 1/ 298,285 | 1/ 442,565 | 1/ 378,600 | 289,280 | 113 |
| Belgium | 46,179 | 2/ | 2/ 56,600 | - | 8,105 | 18,370 | 18,008 | 12,117 | - |
| Denmark | 400,660 | 267,199 | 344,358 | 63,493 | 64,815 | 100,088 | 97,003 | 82,452 | 130 |
| France | 3/4/ 444,888 | 1/ 200,994 | 235,007 | 54,800 | 38,964 | 71,943 | 68,504 | 55,596 | 101 |
| Germany | 792,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ireland | 89,400 | 1/ 63,901 | 76,807 | 1/ 14,349 | 3,666 | 24,397 | 32,645 | 16,099 | 112 |
| Netherlands | 201,000 | 155,823 | 184,966 | 34,797 | 25,807 | 61,025 | 1/ 58,903 | 39,231 | 113 |
| Norway | 24,930 | 19,570 | - | 3,843 | 4,597 | 9,771 | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 151,309 | 197,724 | 216,051 | 43,662 | 44,424 | 61,662 | 1/ 61,347 | 48,618 | 111 |
| Switzerland 3/ | 57,760 | 30,864 | 34,725 | 8,061 | 5,639 | 9,460 | 10,895 | 8,731 | 108 |
| United Kingdom | 44,200 | 18,772 | 23,700 | 3,853 | 4,525 | 12,634 | 1/ 3,853 | 2,688 | 70 |
| Argentina | 65,742 | 5/ 75,000 | 5/ 66,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Union of South Africa | 27,725 | 1/ 48,591 | 46,466 | 1/ 12,051 | 14,460 | 11,134 | 9,029 | 11,843 | 98 |
| Australia | 6/ 437,032 | 1/ 354,832 | 378,011 | 1/ 121,305 | 104,741 | 64,070 | 1/ 70,472 | 138,728 | 114 |
| New Zealand - total | 7/ 366,049 | 341,646 | 391,283 | 150,484 | 116,009 | 39,335 | 72,240 | 163,699 | 109 |
| Export gradings | 8/ 314,753 | 1/ 300,533 | 350,523 | 1/ 139,113 | 106,833 | 33,272 | 60,531 | 149,887 | 108 |
| Cheese | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 114,699 | 1/ 88,562 | 111,965 | 1/ 10,908 | 1/ 3,010 | 1/ 39,543 | 1/ 48,738 | 20,674 | 190 |
| United States | 643,234 | 1/ 1,094,425 | 1,192,775 | 1/ 219,888 | 1/ 251,705 | 1/ 391,570 | 1/ 321,295 | 228,205 | 104 |
| Denmark | 68,820 | 123,237 | 135,805 | 26,676 | 25,353 | 45,415 | 38,581 | 26,456 | 99 |
| France | 3/4/ 363,098 | 1/ 324,978 | 391,065 | 1/ 91,182 | 74,370 | 128,634 | 104,670 | 83,391 | 91 |
| Italy 9/ | 523,518 | 5/ 441,000 | 5/ 485,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Netherlands 10/ | 266,549 | 213,478 | 277,559 | 52,943 | 38,845 | 1/ 93,744 | 1/ 90,311 | 54,659 | 103 |
| Norway | 39,067 | 30,182 | - | 4,714 | 8,168 | 17,268 | - | - | - |
| Sweden | 71,269 | 113,967 | 144.432 | 19,826 | 27,200 | 44,436 | 1/ 43,378 | 29,418 | 148 |
| Switzerland | 111,729 | 101,934 | 108,561 | 20,710 | 16,347 | 36,345 | 38,067 | 17,802 | 86 |
| United Kingdom 10/ | 109,000 | 58,554 | 73,070 | 10,528 | 16,845 | 30,285 | 1/ 16,666 | 9,274 | 88 |
| Argentina | 67,873 | 5/ 176,000 | 5/ 165,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Union of South Africa | 10,195 | 1/ 18,928 | 17,122 | 1/ 5,049 | 5,421 | 3,912 | 3,745 | 4,044 | 80 |
| Australia | 6/ 49,111 | 1/ 93,407 | 101,137 | 1/ 38,330 | 23,513 | 13,198 | 1/ 21,819 | 42,607 | 111 |
| New Zealand - total | 7/ 201,272 | 203,682 | 233,229 | 94,438 | 71,299 | 25,178 | 35,481 | 101,271 | 107 |
| Export gradings | 8/ 194,175 | 194,742 | 220,286 | 89,459 | 72,473 | 32,856 | 20,422 | 94,535 | 106 |

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Factory output in principal producing and exporting countries, 4th quarter (calendar) 1949, with comparisons.

| Country and product | Average 1934-38 | Total 1948 | Total 1949 | 1948 4th Quarter | 1949 1st Quarter | 1949 2nd Quarter | 1949 3rd Quarter | 1949 4th Quarter | 4th Quarter 1949/1948 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | 1,000 lbs. | Percent |
| Canned milk | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada 11/ | 92,377 | 1/ 296,349 | 269,277 | 1/ 54,677 | 1/ 42,568 | 1/ 95,416 | 1/ 81,252 | 50,041 | 92 |
| United States 11/ | 2,469,535 | 4,513,324 | 3,873,060 | 717,119 | 1/ 752,880 | 1/ 1,335,115 | 1/ 1,118,730 | 666,335 | 93 |
| Cuba | 4/ 32,564 | 29,165 | - | 8,711 | 3,696 | 9,240 | - | - | - |
| Denmark | 40,785 | 53,523 | - | 14,645 | 16,695 | 24,824 | 14,980 | - | - |
| France | 12/ 28,953 | 53,405 | - | 11,287 | 8,104 | 22,627 | - | - | - |
| Netherlands | 304,896 | 137,133 | 263,891 | 46,967 | 57,235 | 74,527 | 1/ 66,248 | 65,881 | 140 |
| Switzerland | 14,198 | 14,330 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 378,560 | 187,354 | 207,335 | 31,001 | 31,091 | 121,318 | 1/ 24,999 | 29,927 | 96 |
| Australia | 6/13/ 41,894 | 133,326 | 134,064 | 53,494 | 29,167 | 22,944 | 25,202 | 56,751 | 106 |
| New Zealand | 4/ 11,273 | 14/ | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Dried milk 15/ | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 23,488 | 1/ 79,804 | 74,545 | 1/ 16,386 | 1/ 10,573 | 1/ 27,288 | 1/ 23,022 | 13,662 | 83 |
| United States | 4/ 203,555 | 851,619 | 1,047,810 | 155,020 | 225,540 | 371,165 | 262,395 | 188,710 | 122 |
| Belgium | 5,500 | - | 7,961 | - | 606 | 4,161 | 2,347 | 847 | - |
| Denmark | 2,205 | 10,977 | - | 1,724 | 2,374 | 3,642 | 4,641 | - | - |
| France | 12/ 7,685 | 4,173 | - | 979 | 990 | 1,552 | - | - | - |
| Netherlands | 56,438 | 53,945 | 63,272 | 6,289 | 4,103 | 33,754 | 1/ 17,483 | 7,932 | 126 |
| Sweden | 1,351 | 24,733 | 33,730 | 4,642 | 5,868 | 10,282 | 1/ 10,854 | 6,726 | 145 |
| Switzerland | 2,381 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 33,600 | 77,505 | 59,583 | 5,377 | 10,841 | 32,614 | 1/ 9,139 | 6,989 | 130 |
| Australia | 6/ 16,971 | 1/16/17/ 71,212 | 16/17/ 90,350 | 1/16/ 28,343 | 16/ 21,613 | 1/16/ 14,534 | 16/ 17,691 | 16/ 36,512 | 129 |
| New Zealand | 18/ 17,429 | 14/ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

1/ Revised. 2/ Total production is estimated at 132,276,000 pounds in 1948 and 143,299,000 pounds in 1949. 3/ Total production. 4/ Less than a 5-year average. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Production year beginning July 1. 7/ Production year beginning April 1. 8/ Marketing year beginning August 1. 9/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. 10/ Includes farm cheese. 11/ Both bulk and case goods. 12/ For 1937 only. 13/ Revised to include concentrated milk. 14/ Canned and dried milk reported at 73,346,000 pounds in 1948. 15/ Total dried-whole and dried-skim milk for human consumption, 16/ Includes infants' food, health beverages, etc. 17/ Production of dried-whole and dried-skim milk was 50,352,000 pounds in 1948 and 67,626,000 pounds in 1949. 18/ For 1938 only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, United States Foreign Service Reports, and other information.

was approximately 30 percent higher than a year ago. Production for the entire year increased 29 percent over 1948 and was within 14 percent of the prewar average. In the Netherlands the quantity of butter manufactured in the October quarter of 1949 was 13 percent larger than the same quarter of 1948. For the year as a whole, butter production was 19 percent above 1948 and only 8 percent below prewar.

Output in Sweden increased 11 percent in the fourth quarter of 1948, continuing the upward trend of the earlier months. Production for the year rose 9 percent, reflecting both the higher milk production and the larger volume of domestically produced milk going into products manufacture. Butter production in Switzerland in the final 3 months of 1949 was 8 percent greater than in the comparable months a year earlier. While substantially larger quantities of milk were directed to manufacturing purposes in 1949, thus making possible an overall increase of 12 percent in butter production for the year, the output of that commodity in Switzerland is still far below prewar.

More favorable producing conditions in France in the final quarter of 1949 than in the preceding 3-month period, resulted in somewhat more satisfactory milk supplies and a slight increase in butter production. Although output of butter for the year 1949 was 17 percent above the level of 1948, production has not yet begun to approach that of the prewar period. Butter production in Ireland was 12 percent higher for the quarter under review, 20 percent for the year, due primarily to larger milk deliveries to plants.

Good rains in Australia in the last quarter of 1949 resulted in very satisfactory conditions for production in the principal dairy districts, and butter production in this quarter was up 14 percent. Output for the entire 12 months increased 6 percent over the preceding 12 months, and represented the largest output for any year since 1941. Production in New Zealand for the quarter was higher by 9 percent. Output for the year, 14 percent above 1948, also was considerably in excess of prewar production.

In the United States butter production showed a gain of 13 percent in the fourth quarter. Annual production increased 16 percent, the highest for any year since 1944. The output of butter in Canada was slightly below that of a year earlier, both for the final quarter and for the entire 12-month period, largely because of the advent of margarine. Production for the year showed a marked increase over that for the prewar period.

Although fourth quarter production in the United Kingdom dropped considerably, output in the earlier quarters was sufficiently heavy to offset this decline, and production for the year as a whole was 26 percent higher than a year ago. Butter output in the United Kingdom is still far below prewar production. The Union of South Africa reported a 2 percent decrease in the output of butter in the October-December

(Continued on Page 296)

## U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING JANUARY 1950 1/

United States exports of agricultural products during January, the seventh month of the 1949-50 fiscal year, were valued at $224,300,000 compared with $299,800,000 during December and with $324,600,000 during January 1949. The nation's exports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at $734,600,000 during January. Agricultural products accounted for 31 percent of the total.

Cotton continued to hold first place in value of agricultural exports during the month, the total amounting to $83,500,000 compared with $105,400,000 during the preceding month and $68,700,000 during January a year ago. Wheat and wheat flour were in second position, exports being valued at $47,300,000 compared with $58,800,000 in the preceding month and $102,500,000 in January a year ago. Third place this month was held by corn, the exports of which were valued at $14,700,000 compared with $19,400,000 in December and $17,700,000 in January last year.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features of the January agricultural exports, compared with those for the same month a year ago, were the increases in a number of items (especially in pork, lard, edible and inedible tallow, apples, raisins and currants, grain sorghums, milled rice and soybean oil), and the substantial reductions in certain other items (especially cheese, condensed, dried and evaporated milk and nonfat dry milk solids, horse meat, grapefruit, oranges, canned fruits, fruit juices, barley, wheat and wheat flour, peanuts, soybeans and soya flour, field and garden seeds, tobacco, dried peas and beans, white potatoes and canned vegetables).

United States imports of agricultural products during January 1950 were valued at $290,700,000 compared with $272,300,000 during December and with $252,200,000 in January last year. The nation's imports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at $621,800,000 during the month under review. Agricultural products accounted for approximately 47 percent of the total. Heading the list and far in the lead of any other individual commodity were coffee, wool, rubber and sugar. Especially significant is the fact that January imports of agricultural products exceeded the value of the agricultural exports by $66,400,000. In the preceding month agricultural imports were $27,500,000 less than the value of the exports. In January 1949, agricultural imports were $72,400,000 under the value of the exports.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding developments in the January imports of agricultural products, compared with January 1949, were the substantial increases in a number of items (especially cheese, hides and skins, wool, olives in brine, pineapples, copra, coconut meat, white potatoes, fresh tomatoes, cocoa or cacao beans and spices). On the other hand, imports of canned beef, hops, almonds, castor beans, palm oil, tung oil, molasses unfit for human consumption, coffee and rubber, show substantial reductions compared with January last year.

---

1/ The publication U. S. Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products, containing fuller trade data than this summary presents, is published regularly and distributed free upon request by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during January 1949 and 1950

| Commodity exported | Unit | January Quantity 1949 | January Quantity 1950 | January Value 1949 | January Value 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| ANIMAL PRODUCTS: | | Thousands | Thousands | dollars | dollars |
| Butter | Lb. | 190 | 219 | 146 | 150 |
| Cheese | Lb. | 3,885 | 198 | 1,573 | 93 |
| Milk, condensed | Lb. | 11,442 | 2,858 | 2,373 | 617 |
| Milk, whole, dried | Lb. | 11,431 | 5,408 | 5,610 | 2,596 |
| Nonfat dry milk solids | Lb. | 26,496 | 7,653 | 4,334 | 944 |
| Milk, evaporated | Lb. | 31,152 | 13,120 | 4,385 | 1,743 |
| Eggs, dried | Lb. | 198 | 416 | 247 | 350 |
| Beef and veal, total 1/ | Lb. | 935 | 1,118 | 412 | 404 |
| Pork, total 1/ | Lb. | 3,027 | 4,017 | 962 | 958 |
| Horse meat | Lb. | 4,909 | 970 | 789 | 142 |
| Lard (including neutral) | Lb. | 33,821 | 45,770 | 6,494 | 5,144 |
| Tallow, edible and inedible | Lb. | 13,317 | 23,854 | 1,933 | 1,761 |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Cotton,unmfd,excl. linters (480 lb.) | Bale | 417 | 552 | 68,660 | 83,545 |
| Apples, fresh | Lb. | 9,536 | 19,509 | 792 | 1,156 |
| Grapefruit, fresh | Lb. | 15,250 | 8,986 | 344 | 376 |
| Oranges, fresh | Lb. | 35,263 | 28,406 | 1,850 | 1,478 |
| Pears, fresh | Lb. | 1,830 | 1,088 | 141 | 101 |
| Prunes, dried | Lb. | 8,651 | 7,944 | 955 | 748 |
| Raisins and currants | Lb. | 3,970 | 5,724 | 457 | 618 |
| Fruits, canned | Lb. | 8,333 | 4,540 | 1,329 | 578 |
| Fruit juices | Gal. | 2,285 | 1,069 | 1,633 | 978 |
| Barley, grain (48 lb.) | Bu. | 2,301 | 590 | 4,239 | 772 |
| Barley malt (34 lb.) | Bu. | 311 | 220 | 809 | 548 |
| Corn, grain (56 lb.) | Bu. | 11,097 | 10,054 | 17,679 | 14,744 |
| Grain sorghums (56 lb.) | Bu. | 244 | 1,685 | 262 | 2,134 |
| Rice, milled, brown, etc. | Lb. | 82,953 | 180,439 | 7,732 | 12,193 |
| Wheat, grain (60 lb.) | Bu. | 29,181 | 18,055 | 73,669 | 39,420 |
| Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.) | Bag | 5,025 | 1,309 | 28,526 | 5,891 |
| Flour, other (100 lb.) | Bag | 38 | 383 | 257 | 2,002 |
| Hops | Lb. | 1,950 | 1,153 | 1,545 | 875 |
| Peanuts, shelled | Lb. | 53,117 | 8,025 | 8,664 | 726 |
| Soybeans (except canned) | Lb. | 125,233 | 55,692 | 5,794 | 2,285 |
| Soybean oil, crude and refined | Lb. | 3,325 | 35,606 | 729 | 4,344 |
| Soya flour | Lb. | 2,458 | 68 | 146 | 5 |
| Seeds, field and garden | Lb. | 4,157 | 1,907 | 1,763 | 863 |
| Tobacco, bright flue-cured | Lb. | 35,906 | 12,443 | 15,196 | 6,817 |
| Tobacco, leaf, other | Lb. | 10,664 | 3,522 | 4,522 | 1,970 |
| Beans, dried | Lb. | 26,441 | 3,958 | 2,468 | 364 |
| Peas, dried | Lb. | 9,758 | 1,056 | 908 | 61 |
| Potatoes, white | Lb. | 18,109 | 5,752 | 574 | 136 |
| Vegetables, canned | Lb. | 8,405 | 3,812 | 1,267 | 548 |
| Total above | | | | 282,168 | 201,178 |
| Food exported for relief, etc. | | | | 4,729 | 1,007 |
| Other agricultural products | | | | 37,725 | 22,133 |
| Total agricultural | | | | 324,622 | 224,318 |
| Total all commodities | | | | 1,091,791 | 734,577 |

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during January 1949 and 1950

| Commodity imported | Unit | January Quantity 1949 | January Quantity 1950 | January Value 1949 | January Value 1950 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPPLEMENTARY | | | | 1,000 dollars | 1,000 dollars |
| ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS: | | Thousands | Thousands | | |
| Cattle, dutiable | No. | 12 | 33 | 1,990 | 5,237 |
| Cattle, free (for breeding) | No. | 1 | 2 | 277 | 448 |
| Casein and lactarene | Lb. | 3,308 | 3,498 | 667 | 460 |
| Cheese | Lb. | 1,423 | 3,085 | 817 | 1,519 |
| Hides and skins | Lb. | 13,053 | 23,636 | 5,470 | 7,212 |
| Beef canned, incl. corned | Lb. | 9,778 | 5,796 | 3,138 | 1,845 |
| Wool, unmfd, excl. free, etc. | Lb. | 24,735 | 45,987 | 15,285 | 26,000 |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.) | Bale | 12 | 11 | 1,369 | 1,271 |
| Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.) | Ton | 8 | 5 | 2,910 | 1,185 |
| Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.) | Bu. | 408 | 168 | 1,185 | 363 |
| Olives in brine | Gal. | 746 | 1,060 | 1,457 | 1,733 |
| Pineapples, prep. or preserved | Lb. | 1,739 | 9,876 | 195 | 572 |
| Barley malt | Lb. | 5,109 | 6,229 | 267 | 320 |
| Hops | Lb. | 1,278 | 766 | 1,369 | 891 |
| Almonds, shelled | Lb. | 1,428 | 181 | 441 | 56 |
| Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled | Lb. | 1/ | 0 | 1/ | 0 |
| Cashew nuts | Lb. | 2,957 | 3,503 | 1,044 | 1,172 |
| Coconut meat, shredded, etc. | Lb. | 9,985 | 11,230 | 1,944 | 1,829 |
| Castor beans | Lb. | 35,771 | 22,316 | 2,045 | 1,131 |
| Copra | Lb. | 43,648 | 89,251 | 5,104 | 7,077 |
| Flaxseed (56 lb.) | Bu. | 58 | 0 | 277 | 0 |
| Coconut oil | Lb. | 10,049 | 10,675 | 1,592 | 1,278 |
| Palm oil | Lb. | 8,448 | 3 | 1,357 | 1/ |
| Tung oil | Lb. | 9,186 | 1,726 | 1,763 | 377 |
| Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.) | Ton | 204 | 159 | 19,842 | 15,782 |
| Molasses, unfit for human consumption | Gal. | 21,505 | 8,649 | 2,689 | 409 |
| Tobacco, cigarette leaf | Lb. | 5,299 | 5,925 | 4,062 | 4,306 |
| Tobacco, other leaf | Lb. | 1,440 | 1,680 | 1,934 | 2,421 |
| Potatoes, white | Lb. | 30,480 | 44,094 | 812 | 1,021 |
| Tomatoes, natural state | Lb. | 41,396 | 55,002 | 3,002 | 3,407 |
| COMPLEMENTARY | | | | | |
| Wool, unmfd., free in bond | Lb. | 18,135 | 31,903 | 6,022 | 11,062 |
| VEGETABLE PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Bananas | Bunch | 3,248 | 3,286 | 2,814 | 3,402 |
| Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico) | Lb. | 278,728 | 273,228 | 71,475 | 104,885 |
| Cocoa or cacao beans | Lb. | 30,470 | 52,280 | 9,281 | 9,983 |
| Tea | Lb. | 7,689 | 7,628 | 3,652 | 3,690 |
| Spices (complementary) | Lb. | 4,590 | 8,240 | 1,994 | 5,857 |
| Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.) | Ton | 9 | 16 | 3,102 | 3,819 |
| Rubber, crude | Lb. | 151,602 | 130,482 | 27,669 | 19,834 |
| Total above | | | | 210,313 | 251,854 |
| Other agricultural products | | | | 41,915 | 38,851 |
| Total agricultural products | | | | 252,228 | 290,705 |
| Total all commodities | | | | 578,967 | 621,755 |

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

# COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

## LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

### FRENCH WOOL IMPORTS ABOVE PREWAR

Imports of raw wool into France during 1949 were 483.8 million pounds (actual weight) a decrease of nearly 5 million pounds from the 1948 figure; however, imports were considerably higher than the 1935-39 average of 403 million pounds (actual weight). Imports were markedly lower during the October-December quarter.

Consumption by French mills declined to slightly under 200 million pounds, actual weight during the last half of the year, as compared to 270 million pounds for the first half. Increased cost of wool on the world markets and a growing resistance to price increases on the finished product were responsible for the decrease. A strike of Belgian workers in northern French mills during October and November also contributed to the lowered consumption.

Imports and consumption during the first half of 1950 are expected to be about the same as the corresponding period in 1949. Exports of wool manufactures and semi-manufactures are on the increase. Also the widespread wage increases in France, which are expected as a result of the return of collective bargaining, will increase purchasing power and the domestic demand for wool products.

### SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL EXPORTS TO U. S. DECLINE IN FEBRUARY

Exports of wool from Union of South Africa to the United States for the month of February, according to consular invoice, were approximately 1.5 million pounds. This is slightly less than the January exports of 1.7 million pounds and considerably less than the 2.3 million pounds exported in February of 1949. This decline has given rise to the fear of the revival of third-country purchases for United States account to the detriment of the Union's dollar earnings.

### LONDON WOOL SALES OPEN ON PAR WITH FEBRUARY CLOSING

The second in the 1950 series of London Wool Sales (March 13 to March 31) opened at about the same level as the February 10 closing. Average prices for the opening week were: 64's - 70's good medium fleece (clean basis) $1.59 per pound, no change from February closing; 56's, fine crossbred, 94 cents per pound down three cents; 46's crossbred 63 cents, up 2 cents.

These prices confirm the new level that was established after the price drop in late January and early February and reflect the present situation in the primary markets.

FRENCH WOOL STOCKS
UP SLIGHTLY

Mill stocks in France on November 30, 1949 stood at approximately 107 million pounds actual weight, compared to the 102 million pounds of June 30 and 94 million pounds on September 30. The gain in stocks between September and November 30, despite low imports, reflected the reduced activity in October and November. Since activity in December showed a marked increase and imports remain low, it is probable that year-end stocks will be appreciably lower than the November level. At the present rate of consumption the November 30 level of stocks in considered very low.

## GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

U.K. EXPANDING GRAIN
STORAGE FACILITIES

Despite the fact that the wet weather which often prevails in the United Kingdom at harvest time tends to limit the effectiveness of combines, the increased use of combines is altering the pattern of the grain marketing season in that country, according to William Kling, Second Secretary, American Embassy in London. The change is reflected in the increased marketing of grain during the early weeks of the season.

Since existing grain-drying and storage facilities of farmers, millers and merchants are inadequate to take care of the early season marketings, this development has necessitated the construction of additional facilities. To assist in meeting the need, the British Ministry of Food, after consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Farmer's Union, the National Association of British and Irish Millers, and the National Association of Corn and Agricultural Merchants, has decided to erect a number of additional "National Silos" for home-grown wheat and also to enlarge some of the existing silos. (In British terminology a silo is an individual grain storage bin or the equivalent of the United States grain elevator).

The new storage facilities will be erected in areas where marketing difficulties are the greatest. Although intended mainly to deal with potentially millable wheat, which requires drying before storing, they will be used also when necessary, for the storage of millable wheat.

The new program provides for 8 new buildings or extensions. There will be 5 new silos of 2,500 tons capacity each, one of 5,000 tons capacity, and two extensions to existing silos of 2,000 tons each. Adequate drying facilities will be provided at each silo and, where necessary, "buffer depots" will be made available for storing grain after drying at the silo, so that the amount of grain which can be handled will be much in excess of the storage capacity of the additional accomodations.

The overall capacity of the present National Silos will be increased under this program by more than 25 percent. The building schedule provides for completion of a 2,000 ton addition to a silo at Fulbourn Cambridgeshire, by July 31 and of two new silos of 2,500 tons each at Rugby and Stourport by autumn. A silo of 5,000 tons capacity, to be erected at Boston, is scheduled for completion by early in 1951. Others scheduled for completion by the summer of 1951 at the latest include one at Ely of 2,500 tons, another of 2,500 tons in the Bedford area, one of 2,500 tons in Suffolk, and an extension of 2,000 tons to the silo in Gloucester.

## ARGENTINA ANNOUNCES 1950 GRAIN ACREAGE GOALS

Argentina would require wheat seedings of about 17 million acres to bring the 1950-51 harvest to the desired level, according to a recent speech of President Peron. This would be the largest wheat area seeded since 1941, when it was reported at 18 million acres. A steady decline in wheat acreage is noted since that year, with a low point of about 13.5 million acres estimated for both 1948 and 1949.

The small acreage fell about 20 percent short of the announced goal for the 1949 acreage, which was set at the same figure as the 1950 goal. Failure to achieve the target acreage was partly attributed to the fact that the call for the increase came late in the season for growers to make major changes in their planting intentions. Also the announced price was not increased enough to prove a real incentive to growers. The price set for 1950-51 crop wheat has been announced at the equivalent of $2.27 per bushel, a substantial increase over the price of $1.90 set for last year's crop.

Other acreage goals announced in the speech include a target of 12.5 million acres for corn. As was the case with wheat, the corn goal would bring the acreage near the 1941 acreage figure. That year marked the beginning of a sharp decline from previous acreage levels. Corn acreage for the 5 years ended 1939-40 averaged 16 million acres compared with last year's area, estimated at about 7 million acres. No mention was made of the price to be fixed for the corn crop.

The outlook for the corn harvest now getting under way is very unfavorable, as a result of prolonged drought. The outturn is expected to be only about 80 million bushels, which would be less than the usual domestic disappearance. Recent reports indicate difficulties in getting enough corn at ports to meet shipping schedules on outstanding commitments, and exports of corn have continued at a low rate. Total exports for the crop year ended March 1950 were about 38 million bushels, compared with the prewar (1933-34 to 1937-38) average of 250 million bushels.

Wheat exports, in contrast, increased in the past 2 months and in February reached 12 million bushels, the largest monthly movement, with one exception, since mid-1940. Weekly shipments for the first half of March show a continuation of the increased rate.

## TOBACCO

### ARGENTINA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND STOCKS LOW

Argentina's 1949-50 production of leaf tobacco is forecast below the 1948-49 harvest, according to Dr. C. A. Boonstra, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Leaf imports during 1949 were 25 percent below the 1948 level. Stocks of leaf are reported to be extremely low and substantial imports are required if consumption is to be maintained.

Trade sources forecast the country's 1949-50 production of leaf tobacco at from 51,000,000 to 56,000,000 pounds. This compares with the revised official estimate of 57,700,000 pounds in 1948-49 and 47,400,000 pounds in 1947-48. The decline forecast for 1949-50 is attributed to a lower per-acre yield resulting from unfavorable weather during the growing season. As usual, most of the 1949-50 crop will consist of dark air-cured native types of leaf, but approximately 7,700,000 pounds of flue-cured and 1,100,000 pounds of Burley are expected from the current crop. During 1948-49 production of flue-cured leaf totaled about 6,500,000 pounds and Burley 440,000 pounds.

Imports of leaf during 1949 totaled 16,000,000 pounds. This compares with 21,400,000 pounds during 1948 and 17,500,000 pounds during 1947. Brazil was the leading source of leaf imports in 1949, supplying 11,800,000 pounds, or 74 percent of the total. The United States ranked second to Brazil as a source of leaf imports, supplying 1,800,000 pounds, or 11 percent of the total. Other sources of leaf during 1949 include Southern Rhodesia, Paraguay, Italy, Turkey, Cuba and Greece.

Current stocks of leaf tobacco, both domestic and imported, are reported by trade sources to be sufficient for only 3 to 4 months normal consumption. It is expected, therefore, that the 1949-50 crop will move directly from curing sheds into manufacturing, notwithstanding the damage to quality from inadequate aging. As of March 1, 1950, there were only about 220,000 pounds of imported flue-cured and 440,000 pounds of Burley on hand. Due to the current low stock position Argentina must import at least 16,000,000 pounds of leaf in 1950 if consumption is to be maintained at the 1949 level. Imports at this level, however, will not permit the rebuilding of stocks.

### PARAGUAY'S 1949-50 TOBACCO HARVEST FORECAST LARGER; EXPORTS INCREASE

Paraguay's 1949-50 harvest of leaf tobacco is forecast at about 20 percent above the 1948-49 harvest, according to the American Embassy in Asuncion. Leaf exports during the first 11 months of 1949 were 85 percent above exports during the calendar year 1948.

The country's 1949-50 harvest is tentatively forecast by trade sources at approximately 20,500,000 pounds from about 18,500 acres, compared with an estimated 17,161,000 pounds from 15,915 acres in 1948-49 and 19,826,000 pounds from about 18,000 acres in 1947-48. It is reported that growing conditions so far this season have been favorable for the production of good quality leaf.

Exports of leaf during the 11 months ending November 30, 1949, totaled 9,806,000 pounds. This compares with exports for the entire year 1948 of 5,304,000 pounds and 1947 exports totaling 7,432,000 pounds. The increase in 1949 is due to larger sales to Western Europe, particularly to Belgium, Spain, The Netherlands and Western Germany. In addition to Western Europe, substantial exports of leaf also went to Argentina and Uruguay. During 1947 and 1948 a large surplus of leaf accumulated in Paraguay due to the inability to maintain export sales. From the 1947-48 crop alone the Bank of Paraguay is reported to have taken 4,850,000 pounds of surplus leaf at fixed minimum prices. However, through negotiations with European buyers, it is reported that all available surplus leaf from the 1948-49 crop has been contracted for and the surplus from the 1947-48 harvest has all been moved.

COSTA RICA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION UP; IMPORTS DECLINE

Costa Rica's 1949-50 production of leaf tobacco is forecast at 39 percent above the 1948-49 harvest, according to the American Embassy in San Jose. Leaf imports during 1949 are estimated at 5 percent below the previous year.

The country's 1949-50 production of leaf is forecast at 3,100,000 pounds from 5,870 acres, compared with 2,235,000 pounds from 4,700 acres in 1948-49 and 2,497,000 pounds from about 4,300 acres in 1947-48. About 97 percent of the 1949-50 production forecast for Costa Rica is sun-cured leaf and about 3 percent flue-cured. This is the second year that flue-cured tobacco has been grown commercially in Costa Rica.

Leaf imports are estimated at about 74,000 pounds in 1949, compared with 78,000 pounds in 1948 and 95,000 pounds in 1947. Most of Costa Rica's leaf imports come from the United States, but small quantities also are imported from the Eastern Mediterranean area.

Cigarette imports during 1949 totaled 32,175,000 pieces, compared with 71,138,000 in 1948 and 68,000,000 in 1947. Practically all 1949 cigarette imports were from the United States. Although imports have declined, the domestic production of cigarettes increased from 806,461,000 pieces in 1948 to 852,794,000 in 1949.

## FATS AND OILS

CEYLON COPRA, COCONUT OIL EXPORTS DOWN SLIGHTLY FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Exports of copra and coconut oil from Ceylon during 1949 amounted to 163,141 long tons, in copra equivalent, compared with 174,667 tons in 1948, representing a 7 percent decrease.

Shipments of copra - 21,579 tons - showed a 60 percent reduction from the previous year. This was due to the Ceylon Government's policy of favoring the export of coconut oil over copra. Shipments to India, the largest buyer during 1949, totaled 6,777 tons, or 31 percent of the total exports. About 50 percent of the copra was destined to Europe. Stocks

CEYLON: Copra and coconut oil exports, 1949 with comparisons

(Long tons)

| Country | Copra distribution | | | Coconut oil distribution | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1935-39 | 1948 | 1949 1/ | Average 1935-39 | 1948 | 1949 1/ |
| United States | 1 | - | - | 30 | 2,362 | - |
| Canada | - | - | - | 8,523 | - | 20 |
| West Indies | - | - | - | 881 | - | - |
| Denmark | 1,605 | 3,395 | 1,197 | 35 | - | - |
| France | 354 | 287 | 2,500 | 347 | 463 | 1,727 |
| Germany | 1,482 | - | - | 1,200 | 3,418 | 16,347 |
| Greece | 1,526 | 45 | - | 120 | - | 4 |
| Italy | 6,541 | 6,210 | 970 | 1,724 | 5,132 | 5,343 |
| Netherlands | - | 2,742 | 3,750 | - | 2,424 | 7,450 |
| Norway | 150 | 1,497 | - | 45 | - | - |
| Switzerland | - | 3,136 | 2,150 | 84 | 100 | 519 |
| United Kingdom | 420 | 10,757 | - | 14,160 | 52,374 | 40,025 |
| Other Europe | 4,423 | 1,450 | 500 | 9,441 | 42 | 112 |
| Cyprus | - | - | - | 146 | 223 | 98 |
| India | 42,553 | 7,604 | 6,777 | 10,769 | 6,182 | 3,585 |
| Iraq | 20 | 79 | - | 315 | 65 | 1,602 |
| Pakistan | - | 16,282 | 3,633 | - | 2,014 | 11,302 |
| Palestine | - | - | - | 15 | 110 | 41 |
| Syria | 60 | 965 | 100 | 164 | 25 | 80 |
| Other Asia | 360 | 12 | 2 | 2,406 | 47 | 232 |
| Egypt | 425 | - | - | 2,433 | 524 | 541 |
| Union of South Africa | - | - | - | 2,597 | - | 14 |
| Other countries | 7 | - | - | 3,578 | 225 | 142 |
| Total | 59,927 | 54,461 | 21,579 | 59,013 | 75,730 | 89,184 |

1/ Preliminary.

American Embassy, Colombo.

during the last quarter were reduced from 8,000 to 2,300 tons. The drop in stocks is partly seasonal as December is the month of lowest copra production.

Coconut oil exports during 1949 of 89,184 tons were 18 percent larger than the previous year. Compared with the average prewar exports of 59,000 tons, annually, 1949 shipments represented a 50 percent increase. A contract with the United Kingdom for 40,000 tons was met by the end of September. Germany was the second largest purchaser, taking 16,347 tons. Coconut oil shipments during the first 10 months averaged approximately 6,500 tons but during November rose to 15,300 tons. The largest monthly shipments to any country during the year were in November when Germany took 10,700 tons or two-thirds of the total shipments for that month. December exports amounted to 8,800 tons. Coconut oil stocks were reduced from 15,400 to 3,500 tons during the last quarter of 1949, reflecting the large volume of exports during this period.

The contract price with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food remained unchanged at Rs. 600 per long ton for Copra Estate No. 1 ($126) and Rs. 1,011.75 ($212) for coconut oil, White, wharf delivery, until the expiration of the United Kingdom-Ceylon contract on December 20, 1949. The free market price of copra averaged about Rs. 965.40 ($202) during the fourth quarter of 1949. Coconut oil in the free market averaged Rs. 1,433.60 ($300). Following the failure of negotiations regarding a contract for 1950 with the United Kingdom it was announced during December that a free market would exist until further notice.

The copra and coconut oil outlook appears favorable for Ceylon. Indications are that the high prices will continue because of the steady demand for these commodities on the part of Western Europe where most of Ceylon's exports are now sent. Sterling area coconut products are in great demand in soft currency countries, even though over-priced as compared with hard currency coconut products.

## INDONESIAN PALM PRODUCTION, EXPORTS INCREASE SHARPLY OVER 1948

Indonesian palm oil and palm kernel production in 1949 are reported by the American Embassy, Jakarta, at approximately 130,700 and 31,300 short tons, respectively, or roughly double that of 1948. The increases resulted mainly from markedly higher rates of production during the last half of the year.

Palm oil exports during 1949 totaled 112,281 tons, an increase of 155 percent over 1948 shipments. Approximately 60 percent of the total was sent to The Netherlands, 20 percent to the United Kingdom, and 10 percent to the United States.

Palm kernel exports, amounting to 31,585 tons, exceeded those of 1948 by almost 160 percent. The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Germany each took approximately 10,000 tons.

Stocks on estates at the end of December amounted to 3,646 tons of palm oil and 2,781 tons of kernels.

Over 73,850 tons of palm oil have been sold for shipment to The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and Germany in 1950 (January to August). A price of 80 pounds sterling per metric ton ($203 per short tons) was set for exports to the United Kingdom and prices ranging from 850 to 1,050 gulden per metric ton ($203 to $251, converted at the official rate of 3.80 gulden to U.S. $1.00) for shipments to The Netherlands and Germany.

INDONESIA: Palm oil and palm kernel exports, 1949 with comparisons

(Short tons)

| Country | Palm oil | | | Palm kernels | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Average 1935-39 | 1948 | 1949 1/ | Average 1935-39 | 1948 | 1949 1/ |
| Canada | 1,642 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cuba | 1,256 | - | - | - | - | - |
| United States | 127,650 | - | 10,816 | 1,238 | - | - |
| Belgium | 215 | - | - | 267 | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia | - | - | - | 1,932 | - | - |
| Denmark | - | - | - | 15,677 | - | 1,120 |
| Germany | 3,163 | - | 4,469 | 3,018 | - | 9,964 |
| Italy | 9,864 | - | 542 | 1,050 | - | - |
| Netherlands | 49,003 | 43,275 | 67,731 | 17,249 | 12,201 | 9,633 |
| Sweden | - | 538 | 361 | 2,948 | - | 571 |
| United Kingdom | 12,511 | - | 23,177 | 308 | - | 10,297 |
| China | 1,442 | 128 | - | - | - | - |
| India | 635 | 12 | - | - | - | - |
| Japan | 257 | - | 5,185 | - | - | - |
| Singapore | 2,014 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Union of South Africa | 2,583 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Others | 450 | 37 | - | 447 | 11 | - |
| Total | 212,685 | 43,990 | 112,281 | 44,134 | 12,212 | 31,585 |

1/ Preliminary.

Source: American Embassy, Jakarta

## SPAIN'S OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION EXCEEDS EARLIER EXPECTATIONS

Spain's 1949-50 olive oil production is now expected to be greater than forecast early in the season. Considering both official and trade estimates, it seems likely that oil production will reach at least 330,000 short tons or over 10 percent more than formerly estimated.

This is most encouraging from the Spanish viewpoint since heavy expenditures of seriously limited foreign exchange, particularly dollars, probably will not have to be made for the purchase of edible oil. A small quantity may have to be imported, but the volume likely will not have to be as large as anticipated a few months ago.

The Olive Syndicate advised exporters about mid-March of the new export prices of olive oil and new rates of exchange to become effective immediately. Oil in drums was reduced from $79 per 100 kilograms ($717 per short ton) to $46 ($417) and the rate of exchange was adjusted from 12.32 pesetas per dollar to 29.71. The new price for boxes of 2 six-gallon tins is $23.35. Prices for oil in other sized tins were adjusted proportionately.

## ITALIAN OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION REVISED UPWARD

Italian olive oil production for 1949-50 has been revised upward to an unofficial forecast of approximately 209,000 short tons, or 5 percent larger than had been anticipated earlier in the season. Stocks from the 1948-49 output are estimated at 4,000-5,000 tons. From the 1949-50 production, estimates indicate that about 16,500 tons have already been consumed and another 2,200 tons exported.

Since last fall olive oil prices have continued to drop. On the Bari Exchange, the price of first quality olive oil, 0-1 degree acidity, was quoted at the end of February at about 360 lire per kilogram ($523 per short ton). On the basis of this Exchange price, the f.o.b. Italian port price is placed at 430 lire ($624) for olive oil in drums and 500 lire ($726) in tins. No price information has been received since the end of February.

## DROUGHT REDUCES URUGUAY'S VEGETABLE OILSEED CROPS

The severe drought which has prevailed throughout most of Uruguay has adversely affected oilseed crops. The 1949-50 flaxseed production estimate has been further reduced from an earlier figure of 2.8 million bushels to 2.2 million. Yield from the first sunflower seed crop is expected to be very small and the ground was too dry for a second planting. Sunflower seed is Uruguay's principal source of edible oil.

## UNITED STATES FLAXSEED EXPORTS LARGE IN 1949

United States net exports of flaxseed and linseed oil (in terms of oil), amounting to approximately 30,000 short tons in 1949, were the largest in many years. Exports of 3,107,000 bushels of flaxseed probably set a record for the United States but linseed oil shipments were the smallest since 1946. Almost all of the seed and more than half of the oil went to European countries.

UNITED STATES: Flaxseed exports by country of destination, 1949 with comparisons

(Bushels)

| Continent and country | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 1/ | 1949 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North and Central America: | | | | |
| Canada | 19 | 2,554 | 14,024 | - |
| Costa Rica | 29 | 24 | 349 | 39 |
| Cuba | 50 | 106 | 361 | 276 |
| Mexico | 3,091 | 3,164 | 1,849 | 125 |
| Panama, Republic of | 77 | 43 | 27 | - |
| Others | 85 | 81 | 12 | - |
| Total | 3,351 | 5,972 | 16,622 | 440 |
| South America: | | | | |
| Colombia | 63 | - | 45 | - |
| Venezuela | 114 | 29 | 49 | 66 |
| Others | 100 | 27 | 9 | 20 |
| Total | 277 | 56 | 103 | 86 |
| Europe: | | | | |
| Austria | 15,353 | - | - | - |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | - | - | - | 67,862 |
| France | - | - | 721,600 | 766,739 |
| Iceland | 43 | 78 | 34 | - |
| Ireland | - | - | - | 155 |
| Italy | - | - | - | 526,818 |
| Netherlands | - | - | 600,011 | 1,630,251 |
| Switzerland | 400 | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom | - | 7,418 | - | - |
| Others | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 15,796 | 7,496 | 1,321,645 | 2,991,825 |
| Asia | 241 | 18 | 310,992 | 114,607 |
| Oceania | - | 800 | 202 | - |
| Africa | 2 | 1,897 | 19 | - |
| Grand total | 19,667 | 16,239 | 1,649,583 | 3,106,958 |

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES: Linseed oil exports by country of destination, 1949 with comparisons

(Short tons)

| Continent and country | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 1/ | 1949 1/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North and Central America: | | | | |
| Canada | 93 | 224 | 55 | 48 |
| Cuba | 280 | 285 | 347 | 68 |
| El Salvador | 17 | 77 | 15 | 14 |
| Mexico | 7 | 6 | 22 | 6 |
| Panama, Republic of | 4 | 3 | 15 | 6 |
| Others | 99 | 273 | 257 | 137 |
| Total | 500 | 868 | 711 | 279 |
| South America: | | | | |
| Colombia | 19 | 70 | 217 | 154 |
| Venezuela | 57 | 257 | 147 | 97 |
| Others | 58 | 117 | 177 | 81 |
| Total | 134 | 444 | 541 | 332 |
| Europe: | | | | |
| Austria | - | 10 | 642 | 850 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | - | 2,122 | 1 | - |
| France | 2/ | 19 | 4,418 | 2/ |
| Germany | - | 50 | 3,775 | 129 |
| Greece | - | 8 | 496 | 4 |
| Netherlands | 2/ | 628 | 2,211 | 7 |
| Switzerland | - | - | 27 | 11 |
| Others | 60 | 188 | 117 | 8 |
| Total | 60 | 3,025 | 11,687 | 1,009 |
| Asia | 67 | 138 | 929 | 211 |
| Oceania | 6 | 14 | 20 | 27 |
| Africa | 46 | 438 | 930 | 56 |
| Grand total | 813 | 4,927 | 14,818 | 1,914 |

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.

## U. S. IMPORTS OF SPECIFIED OILS AND OILSEEDS

The following table shows United States imports of specified oils and oilseeds during January 1950 with comparisons:

UNITED STATES: Imports 1/ of specified oils and oilseeds, January 1950 with comparisons

| Commodity | Unit | Average 1935-39 | 1949 2/ | January 1949 2/ | January 1950 2/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Babassu kernels | 1,000 lbs. | 3/ | 46,691 | 18,057 | 8,223 |
| Babassu oil | " " | 4/ 346 | 3,565 | 485 | 1,058 |
| Castor beans | " " | 132,924 | 289,936 | 35,771 | 23,316 |
| Castor oil | " " | 226 | 10,618 | 441 | 2,238 |
| Flaxseed | " bu. | 18,470 | 148 | 58 | 0 |
| Linseed oil | " lbs. | 713 | 1,317 | 5/ | 0 |
| Copra | Short tons | 230,000 | 428,230 | 21,824 | 44,625 |
| Coconut oil | 1,000 lbs. | 342,717 | 115,051 | 10,049 | 10,675 |
| Oiticia oil | " " | 4/ 7,673 | 8,940 | 2,148 | 0 |
| Olive oil | | | | | |
| Edible | " " | 62,811 | 20,050 | 2,671 | 4,100 |
| Inedible | " " | 35,448 | 3,124 | 15 | 108 |
| Palm oil | " " | 321,482 | 82,340 | 8,448 | 3 |
| Sesame seed | " " | 58,425 | 10,818 | 213 | 418 |
| Tea seed oil | " " | 13,159 | 141 | 0 | 0 |
| Tucum kernels | " " | 4/ 9,810 | 30,183 | 1,543 | 0 |
| Tung oil | " " | 123,190 | 64,968 | 9,186 | 1,726 |
| Sesame oil | | | | | |
| Edible | " " | 10,651 | 255 | 3 | 133 |
| Rapeseed oil | | | | | |
| Denatured | " " | 11,062 | 3,759 | 0 | 240 |
| Herring oil | " " | 30 | 15,897 | 1,755 | 3,137 |

1/ Imports for consumption. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Not separately classified in Foreign Commerce and Navigation. 4/ Average of less than 5 years. 5/ Less than 500 pounds.

Compiled from official sources.

ANTARCTIC BALEEN WHALE CATCH APPROACHES
LIMIT OF 16,000 BLUE-WHALE UNITS

The Antarctic pelagic catch of baleen whales as of March 11--four days prior to the official closing date of the 1949-50 season--was 15,293 blue-whale units. This did not include the U.S.S.R. expedition's unreported catch for the previous week, according to the report received from the International Bureau of Whaling Statistics, Sandefjord, Norway, by the U. S. Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service.

NORWAY'S WHALING FLEET HAS
EXPANDED IN LAST 3 YEARS

Norway's whaling fleet in the Antarctic during the 1949-50 whaling season, which closed at midnight March 15, was its largest in the last 3 seasons, and larger than prewar, according to the American Embassy, Oslo, (and was above its prewar size). The fleet, largest of all fleets operating in the Antarctic, consisted of 10 floating whale factories and 126 killer boats, including tugs and training ships. The 1948-49 season's fleet also consisted of 10 floating factories but only 108 killer boats. In 1947-48 there were 9 floating factories and 91 killer boats. In addition the Norwegians have operated in the last 3 seasons a land station on South Georgia, east of the southernmost tip of South America.

The Norwegian Antarctic expeditions in 1948-49 produced about 200-205,000 short tons of whale and sperm oil, or roughtly 45 percent of the total Antarctic production. Approximately 46,000 tons of oil were sold in the Norwegian domestic market at a price equivalent to about £36 per ton (or $145 at the then prevailing rate of exchange). The remainder was sold abroad at approximately £91 per ton ($367) for the whale oil and £54 ($218) for the sperm oil.

## COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

PERU'S COTTON EXPORTS
AT LAST YEAR'S LEVEL

Exports of 143,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton from Peru during August-February 1949-50 represented a slight increase over the total of 136,000 bales for a similar period a year ago. Increases in exports to the United States, India, and Belgium more than offset a decrease in exports to the United Kingdom. Exports to other destinations were approximately equal to those of a year ago. Export movement has been relatively slow this season, largely as a result of late harvesting of the Pima crop which is more than double that of a year ago and is usually disposed of almost entirely on foreign markets.

The 1948-49 crop estimate is now revised to 296,000 bales compared with an earlier estimate of 285,000 and 282,000 for the previous year. The 1948-49 crop of Pima was estimated at 65,000 bales compared with 26,000 in 1947-48. Estimates of the 1949-50 crop are not yet available for any area but growing conditions have been favorable, insect infestation is moderate,

and water for irrigation is adequate although somewhat later than usual. Harvesting of the Tanguis variety, usually about 80 percent of the crop, was begun in January and will be completed in June or July. The Pima crop, usually representing 8 to 10 percent of the crop (22 percent in 1949-50) is planted in January and February and is harvested during October to February.

PERU: Exports of cotton by country of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual, 1947-48 and 1948-49; August-February 1948-49 and 1949-50

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

| Country | Year beginning August 1 | | | | Aug.-Feb. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Averages | | | | | |
| | 1934-38 | 1939-43 | 1947 | 1948 | 1948-49 | 1949-50 |
| | 1,000 bales | 1,000 bales | 1,000 bales | 1,000 bales | 1,000 bales | 1,000 bales |
| United Kingdom | 163 | 75 | 53 | 105 | 65 | 30 |
| Germany | 90 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 16 | 2 | 29 | 25 | 12 | 23 |
| Italy | 4 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 1 |
| France | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1/ |
| Netherlands | 13 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Sweden | 1/ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2/ |
| Switzerland | 0 | 1 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Japan | 29 | 59 | 0 | 1/ | 1/ | 2/ |
| India | 4 | 1/ | 13 | 17 | 13 | 27 |
| United States | 1 | 12 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 20 |
| Argentina | 3/ 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Chile | 7 | 28 | 34 | 9 | 5 | 11 |
| Colombia | 2/ | 14 | 37 | 17 | 14 | 12 |
| Ecuador | 2/ | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2/ |
| Venezuela | 3/ 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2/ |
| Others | 2 | 17 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Total | 340 | 228 | 267 | 209 | 136 | 143 |

1/ Less than 500. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ One year only.

Compiled from U. S. Foreign Service Reports.

A new grade (No. $3\frac{1}{2}$) has been added to the Peruvian classification standards which is expected to represent a higher percentage of the Tanguis crop than any other grade. Pima grades now include white cotton as well as the cream-colored cotton, characteristic of that variety.

Stocks of cotton in Peruvian ports on March 2, 1950, reported at 37,000 bales, were slightly higher than the 28,000 on hand a year earlier. The increase is attributed mainly to later harvesting of the Pima crop. Port stocks of Pima on March 2 were reported at 14,000 bales with small quantities from the 1949 crop still arriving.

## SITUATION IMPROVING IN WEST GERMAN COTTON INDUSTRY

The West German trade and mill operations have been returning to a more normal state of affairs in the past year and now expect one of the best seasons of the postwar period. The Joint Export-Import Agency's (JEIA) bulk purchase procedure has been replaced by the individual purchase system. This will put German Textile interests in closer touch with market conditions. There has also been a marked improvement in the raw cotton supply position in both the Bizone and French Zone, due largely to the increased imports under the Economic Cooperation Administration program. However, raw cotton supplies are still not sufficient to meet all mill requirements and staple fiber now makes up about 25 percent of the fiber consumption in the cotton mills.

Cotton consumption has continued to expand during the current season. Consumption increased from 60,000 bales (480 pounds net) in August of 1949 to 75,000 bales in January of 1950, and is expected to level off at about 83,000 bales per month in the last 4 months of the current season. Cotton consumption in Western Germany was reported at 420,000 bales in the first half of the 1949-50 season, and in the last half of the season is expected to be about 480,000 bales which would bring the total to somewhere near 900,000 bales for the entire 1949-50 season. In the 1948-49 season, consumption was estimated at 650,000 bales.

The cotton spinning mills are now working on an average of about 1-1/4 shifts per day. The demand for cotton textiles does not seem, however, to justify an increase much over present rate of operation. Per capita consumption of cotton textiles is still below the prewar level but the high prices and low purchasing power within the country have curtailed demand. Rationing of cotton textiles was abandoned in 1948 and the customary winter clearance sales were held this year for the first time since 1938.

Imports of raw cotton into the Bizone in the 1948-49 season were reported at 450,000 bales, of which about 400,000 bales were furnished by the United States. Statistics on the imports into the French Zone for 1948-49 are not available.

During the first 7 months of the current season imports have been reported at about 520,000 bales or slightly more than reported consumption. This has permitted some rebuilding of stocks which have been at a very low level. However, mill stocks were still only equal to 1-1/2 months' supply at the first of the year. About 3-months' supply would be considered normal in this area for the most efficient mill operation.

The United States share in the German market has been declining this season as Germany has been able to increase imports from other areas. About 72 percent of West Germany's imports have come from the United States with Turkey, Egypt, India, Pakistan, and Iran supplying most of the remainder. Very little cotton has been taken from Latin America so far this season.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, and the U.S. gulf-port average

| Market location, kind, and quality | Date 1950 | Unit of weight | Unit of currency | Price in foreign currency | Equivalent U.S. cents per pound |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | | Kantar | | | |
| Ashmouni, Good | 3-23 | 99.05 lbs. | Tallari | 77.45 | 44.90 |
| Ashmouni, F.G.F. | " | " | " | 73.20 | 42.43 |
| Karnak, Good | " | " | " | 75.85 | 43.97 |
| Karnak, F.G.F. | " | " | " | 69.85 | 40.49 |
| Bombay | | Candy | | | |
| Jarila, Fine | " | 784 lbs. | Rupee | 1/ 620.00 | 16.50 |
| Broach Vijay, Fine | " | " | " | 1/ 690.00 | 18.37 |
| Karachi | | Maund | | | |
| 4F Punjab, S.G., Fine | 3-22 | 82.28 lbs. | " | 70.00 | 25.67 |
| 289F Sind, S.G., Fine | " | " | " | 73.00 | 26.77 |
| 289F Punjab, S.G., Fine | " | " | " | 74.50 | 27.32 |
| Buenos Aires | | Metric ton | | | |
| Type B | 3-23 | 2204.6 lbs. | Peso | 1/ 4000.00 | 37.55 |
| Lima | | Sp. quintal | | | |
| Tanguis, Type 5 | 3-22 | 101.4 lbs. | Sol | (not | quoted) |
| Pima, Type 1 | " | " | " | (not | quoted) |
| Recife | | Arroba | | | |
| Mata, Type 4 | 3-23 | 33.07 lbs. | Cruzeiro | 185.00 | 30.44 |
| Sertao, Type 5 | " | " | " | (not | available) |
| Sertao, Type 4 | " | " | " | 225.00 | 37.02 |
| Sao Paulo | | | | | |
| Sao Paulo, Type 5 | " | " | " | 179.00 | 29.45 |
| Torreon | | Sp. quintal | | | |
| Middling, 15/16" | " | 101.4 lbs. | Peso | 241.00 | 27.50 |
| Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av. Mid. 15/16" | " | Pound | | XXXXX | 31.55 |

Quotations of foreign markets reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Nominal - ceiling prices.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS --- Continued from Page 276)

period and a 4 percent decrease for the year. Annual production, however, is greatly in excess of prewar output.

Cheese production in factories in the final quarter of 1949 was somewhat higher than that for the same quarter a year ago. In those countries in which milk production was up in this quarter, much of the increase went into manufacturing, with substantial quantities being utilized for cheese. Among these countries was the Netherlands where cheese production in this quarter rose 3 percent over the same quarter of 1948, while for the year as a whole it rose 30 percent. More milk for manufacturing also was available in Sweden and cheese output in the October-December period was 48 percent higher. Annual production in Sweden was 27 percent larger than a year ago, and more than twice that of the prewar period.

Output of cheese in Denmark fell slightly below the final quarter of 1948. Production for the entire year which was 10 percent above the preceding year was double the prewar output. A decline of approximately 9 percent occurred in the fourth quarter in France, but this was more than offset by the heavy production in the 3 earlier quarters, which brought cheese output to a level 20 percent above 1948 and 8 percent above prewar. The quantity of cheese manufactured in Switzerland in the final 3-month period of 1949 was only 86 percent of comparable 1948. While the production of the earlier months was sufficient to raise annual production 6 percent over 1948, output was still 3 percent below the prewar level. Production in the fourth quarter in the United Kingdom was down 12 percent. For the year as a whole it was up 25 percent, but this was considerably under prewar production.

In Australia an increase of 11 percent in cheese production was reported for the closing quarter. Output for the year 1949 set a new record and rose more than 8 percent over the reduced level of 1948 and more than 4 percent over 1947, the previous record. Production in New Zealand was up 7 percent for the quarter, 14 percent for the year and was 16 percent over prewar.

Canada's cheese production in the closing quarter of 1949 almost doubled that for the same period a year earlier, reflecting the larger quantities of milk diverted from butter manufacture in 1949. Production for the entire year increased 26 percent and was only slightly below the prewar average. Output in the United States was 4 percent higher in the last quarter than a year earlier. Production for the year was 9 percent higher than 1948, about double prewar output.

Canned milk production generally declined in the fourth quarter of 1949 due almost entirely to the lowered output of the two major producing countries of the Western Hemisphere, Canada and the United States. In the former country, canned milk manufactured in this quarter was down 8 percent of comparable 1948 and 9 percent for the year, reflecting the

ability of this product to compete for milk supplies due in part to the reentry of the Netherlands as a supplier to world markets. However, production for the year as a whole was almost 3 times that of the prewar period. The output of canned milk in the United States in the fourth quarter was down 7 percent and for the year 14 percent. In both instances the decline occurred in the production of evaporated whole milk which makes up the greater part of total canned milk. A smaller output of canned milk was reported in the United Kingdom in the fourth quarter, although for the year as a whole, some increase was reported.

Production in the Netherlands was higher in each quarter of the current year, that for the fourth quarter being approximately 40 percent over the fourth quarter of 1948. Yearly production almost doubled that of the earlier year, but is still somewhat below the prewar average. The only other country for which figures are available, Australia, showed an increase of 6 percent in fourth-quarter production and one percent in annual output. Australia's yearly production of canned milk is now more than triple prewar output, but still small in relation to world production.

Dried milk production in the fourth quarter was considerably above a year ago. Increases occurred in all the reporting countries except Canada where output of non-fat dry milk solids lagged 18 percent reflecting the increased utilization of milk solids in cheese production. For the year, production was 93 percent of 1948. In Sweden the manufacture of dried milk made marked gains throughout the year and fourth quarter output was up 31 percent, that for the entire year was up 34 percent. Production in the Netherlands in this quarter is estimated as 26 percent above comparable 1948, annual output as 17 percent above a year earlier. In the United Kingdom production in the final quarter was in excess of 1948 by 30 percent. However, the smaller quantity manufactured in each of the preceding quarters resulted in a yearly output 23 percent below annual 1948 output.

In the Southern Hemisphere figures are available only for Australia and the quantity of all types of dried milk produced there in the final quarter rose 29 percent. For the year as a whole output was 27 percent higher, but was still far above prewar.

Production of non-fat dry milk in the United States increased 28 percent and brought output of dried milk, both fat and nonfat, for the quarter to a level 23 percent above comparable 1948. For the entire year dried milk production was 23 percent higher. This increase also was in non-fat dry milk, the output of which established a new record for every month of 1949. This large production may be traced to an increase in total milk supply, reduced utilization in some other products, and the larger output of butter together with the reliance placed on purchases of this commodity for supporting milk prices. Output of dried whole milk was 25 percent below 1948, and was at the lowest level since 1942.

Current Conditions Abroad

Buenos Aires: Milk output in Argentina in the first quarter of 1950 was seriously reduced, the direct result of the severe drought of recent months which caused pastures to deteriorate. Subsequently, heavy rains have improved pastures considerably.

Sydney: The outlook for dairy production in Australia is generally good. As a result of heavy rains in most States, pastures are green and abundant supplies of conserved fodder are available. Dairy cattle are in sound condition and milk production, although now past the seasonal peak, has been maintained at a high level for this time of year.

Wellington: Very dry weather in New Zealand in January resulted in a very sharp drop in butterfat production. Substantial rains fell in February and pastures are recovering, though slowly.

Pretoria: The recurrence of drought is reported in various parts of the Union of South Africa. Uncertain grazing prospects are causing unusually heavy livestock sales.

Dublin: It is expected that Ireland's milk production will continue an upward trend, weather and feed conditions so far being favorable to production. The winter has been mild, pastures are fresh, and feedstuffs are in adequate supply.

London: Increased milk production in the United Kingdom made possible the derationing of milk on January 15. It is reported that supplies of hay and fodder are sufficient for the remainder of the season. Milk production in January 1950 was 13 percent above that month in 1949.

Copenhagen: Prospects for production in Denmark are favorable. There are plentiful stocks of home-grown fodder and regular supplies of oilcakes from abroad are expected.

---

## L A T E  N E W S

---

(Continued from Page 262)

India's cotton export quota of 200,000 bales (163,300 bales of 500 pounds gross) for 1949-50 was raised by 10,000 Indian bales (8,200 bales of 500 pounds) on March 2, 1950, when that amount of C. P. Oomra cotton not included in the original quota was authorized for sale to the British Raw Cotton Commission.